The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3519. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

A TERRIBLE BATTLE.

Attack Upon the Rebels at Murfreesboro by Gen. Rosecrans.

Severe Fighting All Day Wednesday.

The Rebel Centre Broken by Gen. Thomas.

Their Intrenchments at Murfreesboro Captured.

Gens. Rousseau, Palmer and Stanley Wounded.

The Rebel Gens. Cheatham and Rains Killed.

NEAR MURFREESBORO, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Our whole line suffered terribly this morning. Four regiments of regulars lost half their men and all their commanding officers.

Gen. ANDERSON's troops suffered severely.

Majors ROSENGARTEN and WARD are killed.

Generals STANLEY, ROUSSEAU and PALMER are wounded.

Two o'clock P. M.

Gen. THOMAS has just broken the rebel centre, and driven the enemy a mile.

We are advancing our whole line.

Gen. ROSECRANS is personally superintending the movements. One shot killed two of his Staff officers.

The Fifteenth Wisconsin Regiment has lost seven Captains.

Gen. NEGLEY's artillery is still mowing the rebels in the centre.

Gen. CRITTENDEN's left wing has taken the intrenchments at Murfreesboro.

The rebel Generals CHEATHAM and RAINS are killed.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

The Secretary of War to-day received the following advices:

CLEVELAND, Friday, Jan. 2.

The following has just been received by telegraph from Cincinnati, dated Murfreesboro, Jan. 1, 1863:

A terrible battle was fought yesterday. The latest from the field is up to noon. The rebel centre had been broken, and things looked favorable. The losses are reported to be enormous. STANLY, ROUSSEAU and PALMER are wounded, and the rebels CHEATHAM and RAINS are killed.

Gen. ROSECRANS occupies Murfreesboro.

(Signed,) J. T. BOYLE, Brigadier-General.

LATER PARTICULARS.

The Rebels Driven Out of Murfreesboro—The Losses Very Severe.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Jan. 2.

The Federals encountered the rebels on the 30th ult., near Stewart's Creek. After heavy skirmishing, the rebels were driven back. We captured one hundred prisoners, and killed and wounded a large number of rebels. Our loss was seventy killed and wounded.

At daybreak, on the 31st, the fight was resumed with great fury. McCOOK's corps was opposed to HARDEE. After desperate fighting, with heavy loss on both sides, McCOOK retreated two miles. He soon rallied, and was driven back. At night he was four miles this side of the ground occupied in the morning. The fight continued until 10 o'clock P. M., at which time we had maintained our position.

The Federal loss is very heavy.

KILLED.

Brig.-Gen. Sill.

Lieut.-Col. Garesche, Chief of Gen. Rosecrans' Staff.

Brig.-Gen. Willick, of Indiana.

Col. Kill, Second Ohio.

Col. Shaffer, Acting Brigadier General

Col. Farmers, Fifteenth Kentucky.

Col. Jones, Twenty-fourth Ohio.

Lieut.-Col. Cotton, Sixth Kentucky.

Lieut.-Col. Jones, Thirty-ninth Indiana.

Maj. Carpenter, Nineteenth Regulars.

Maj- Rozengarten, of Philadelphia.

Capt. Garrett, Nineteenth Illinois.

Col. Carpenter, Eighteenth Wisconsin.

Lieut.-Col. McKee, 15th Wisconsin.

WOUNDED.

Brig.-Gens. E. M. Kirk, of Illinois; Wood, of Indiana; and Van Clive, of Minnesota.

Col. Cassole, of Ohio.

Major-Gen. Rosseau, of Kentucky.

Lieut.-Col. BERRY, Fifth Kentucky.

Major Slemmer, Sixteenth Regulars.

Major King, Fifteenth Rugulars, and many others.

The Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-fifth Illinois, lost two-thirds, and the Fifteenth and Thirty-eighth Ohio, one half their number. The The One hundred and first Ohio lost 125 men, the Thirty-eighth Indiana about the same number.

The total killed and wounded is estimated at 2,500. The rebel loss exceeds ours.

Gen. J. E. RAINES was killed. Gen. CHEATHAM was wounded and taken prisoner.

We have captured 500 prisoners.

RENEWAL OF THE BATTLE ON THE 1ST.

The fight was renewed at 3 A. M., on Jan. 1. The cannonading was heard at Nashville. At 10 A. M. WOOD's and VAN CLEVE's Divisions were in Murfreesboro driving the enemy, who were in full retreat.

Three hundred prisoners reached Nashville at 6 P. M., on Jan. 1, including the following commissioned officers:

Maj. J. J. FRANKLIN, Thirtieth Arkansas.
Capt. W. E. JOHNSON, Second Arkansas.
Capt. J. P. EAGLES, Second Arkansas.
Capt. S. C. STONE, First Tennessee Cavalry.

Many buildings have been taken for hospital purposes. Great numbers of wounded are being brought in now.

The river has fallen 18 inches on the shoals.

DEFEAT OF THE GUERRILLA MORGAN.

A Large Number of His Men Killed and Captured.

Our Forces Still in Pursuit.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Jan. 2.

Col. HOSKINS of the Twelfth Kentucky Regiment, commanding the Federal forces at Lebanon, Kentucky, attacked the Guerrilla MORGAN, south of the Columbia road yesterday, killing and wounding several and capturing sixty of his force, together with their caissons, ammunition wagons and provisions. Col, HALLIDAY, of the Sixth Kentucky Regiment, Lieut.-Col. BOYLE, commanding Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, with the Sixth Kentucky Infantry, are in pursuit of MORGAN. The infantry are under Col. HOSKINS.

MORGAN is retreating very rapidly in the direction of Columbia.

SEYMOUR VS. THE POLICE.

Charges Against the Police Board----Its Members Summoned to the Executive Chamber

THE GOVERNOR TO BE THE JUDGE.

Great Excitement in the City, and Among the Policemen.

THE FIRST STEP BACKWARD.

The Anti-Administration journals of this City have prophecied cunningly since the result of the late election, concerning the probable action of Gov. SEYMOUR in reference to the support of the National Administration, and to other matters more local.

A principal boast has been that the Police power should not long remain in the hands of the present Board; that Superintendent KENNEDY should at once be removed, and, if possible, the members of the Board put out of the way, and their places filled by such persons as PURDY and COZZANS.

How truthfully they prophecied the following documents will show:

Gov. SEYMOUR has caused charges to be preferred against the Commissioners of Police for dereliction of duty, in connection with the decision in the Brinsmade case, and the order to Superintendent KENNEDY in reference to the vote of registered aliens, which will be found fully set forth in the specifications following. It will be seen that a very remarkable haste is manifest in bringing on the proceedings. Notice was served on one of the Commissioners at 10 o'clock on Thursday night.

It will be noticed, also, that the time of trial to-day at 2 P. M., is in the interim between the vacating of the gubernatorial chair by Gov. MORGAN, on New Year's Day, and the meeting of the Legislature on Monday next. It seems that the new Governor had not got warm in his seat before he dispatched an officer in the Albany train to serve notice upon the Commissioners.

While charges are made against one and all of the Commissioners for dereliction of duty, the Governor proposes to have their trial in the County of Albany on the affidavit of an individual, while the law, as held in the famous case of JONES vs. ORSON, is, that the trial must take place in the county where the accused reside, that the District-Attorney may, if necessary, issue attachments to compel the attendance of witnesses.

The following is the law relative to the removal of sheriffs, clerks, &c., on charges, and is applicable to the case of the Commissiners: Vol. I., section 51 of Part I., chap. 5, title 6, page 414 of Revised Statutes of New York is as follows:

SEC. 51 [Sec. 44.] The Governor may remove the Sheriff, any Coroner, [District Attorney,] or Clerk of the City and County of New-York, any time within the term for which he shall have been elected, giving to such officer a copy of the charge against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defence before any removal shall be made.

SEC. 52 [45.] The Governor may direct the District Attorney of the county in which such officer shall be, to conduct an inquiry into the truth of the charges made; who shall give at least eight days' notice to the officer accused, of the time and place when he will proceed to the examination of witnesses before some Judge of the County Courts.

"SEC. 53. [Sec. 46.] The District-Attorney may issue process of subpena in his own name, and with the like effect as in cases of complaints before Grand Juries, to compel the attendance of any witness whom he shall deem material, before the County Judge; and such Judge shall have the same power to enforce obedience to such subpenas by attachment, and to commit any person who shall refuse to be sworn or to answer, as the Court of Common Please would have in a civil cause pending therein.

"SEC. 54. [Sec, 47.] On the application of the officer accused to the District-Attorney, or to any Justice of the Peace, he shall be entitled to the like process of subpena, which may be enforced in the same manner by the Judge before whom the same inquiry shall be conducted.

"SEC. 55. [Sec. 48.] At the time and place specified in such notice, the County Judge, before whom the inquiry shall be conducted, shall proceed to take the testimony of the witnesses produced before him by the District Attorney or by the accused officer; the witnesses shall be sworn by such Judge; every answer given by them to any question which either party shall require to be reduced to writing, shall be written; their testimony shall be read to and subscribed by them, and shall be certified by the Judge taking the same, and delivered to the District Attorney, to be by him transmitted to the Governor."

The following are the

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 1, 1863.

SIR: Annexed are copies of charges of official misconduct preferred against you, and I do hereby appoint Saturday next, the 3d day of January, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Executive Chamber in the City of Albany as the time and place of hearing the same. I am very respectfully, &c.,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To THOS. C. ACTON, one of the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police.

CHARGES OF OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT AGAINST THOS. C. ACTON, ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF METROPOLITAN POLICE.

First—That the said THOMAS C. ACTON, being one of the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, under the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof,'" passed April 10, 1860, did, on or about the 9th day of August, in the year 1862, permit and suffer JOHN A. KENNEDY, being the Superintendent of Metropolitan Police force, and the Inspectors, Captains, Sergeants and Patrolmen of the said Metropolitan Police, to accept, and from thence until on or about the 2d day of October following, to exercise the functions of the pretended offices of Special Provost-Marshal for the Metropolitan Police District of New-York without authority of law.

2. That said KENNEDY so being such Superintendent, having, while exercising such pretended office, without warrant, process or other authority of law, imprisoned and held in custody and confinement in one of the Police Station-houses of the City of New-York, under the control of said Police Commissioners, Mrs. ISABEL BRINSMADE, from on or about the 21st day of September, in the year 1862, to the 3d day of November next succeeding, without, during that entire period, having caused her to be brought before any magistrate, in violation of the provisions of section 30 of the above-mentioned act, and without having disclosed the fact of such imprisonment to the Police Commissioners of said Metropolitan Police District, and the said Police Commissioners having caused charges to be preferred against said KENNEDY for misconduct in the matter, and a trial of such charges having taken place before them, the said THOMAS C. ACTON, by his decision thereon, bearing date the first day of December, in the year 1862, did find and decide as follows:

CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 413 BROOME-STREET, CORNER OF ELM,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

In the matter of complaint against the Superintendent of Police for improper conduct.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, Mrs. BRINSMADE was arrested in the City of Washington, on the —— day of September, by direction of Provost-Marshal BAKER, a subordinate officer of the Department; that she was then detained in custody by said BAKER, and by his order was brought to New-York by a police officer, with the verbal request of said BAKER to the Superintendent that she should be held in custody, and no person be permitted to hold conversation with her until transportation to New-Orleans was provided for her; that transportation to New-Orleans not having been provided, the Superintendent, on the 15th October, applied to said BAKER for an order for her release, and that BAKER declined to issue such order, and by a letter then written, addressed to the Superintendent, but dated at the War Department, that the Secretary of War considered the arrest of Mrs. BRINSMADE as unwarranted, and that there was no authority by which she could be sent to New-Orleans. That she was further held in custody till the 3d November, when she was released by the Superintendent, on the request of SIMEON DRAPER, Provost-Marshal-General, and that during the period of her detention, until the 3d of November, there has been no evidence adduced to show that either the Secretary of War, his assistant Secretaries, or the Judge Advocate-General, had any knowledge of the arrest or detention of Mrs. BRINSMADE, by order of said BAKER.

Resolved, That a citizen cannot lawfully be held in custody longer than to be brought before a magistrate, except on a committal of a judicial officer; or, if for a military or treasonable offence, on a written order of a competent officer of the General Government; and therefore that the detention of Mrs. BRINSMADE, on the verbal request of a subordinate and irresponsible officer, was an unwarrantable assumption of power.

Resolved, That, as personal liberty is the most sacred of political rights, it was the duty of the Superintendent to have applied immediately to the War Department, on Mrs. BRINSMADE being placed in custody, to learn if her detention was authorised by that Department.

Resolved, That it was the duty of the Superintendent to have obtained the previous consent of the Board of Police for the unusual purpose of the detention of a prisoner in one of the Station houses, inasmuch as they are not under his control, and because their care and custody are exclusively with the Board of Police.

Resolvod, That the specification of rude and offensive conduct to Dr. PHELPS is not proven.

Resolved, That the Superintendent be and he is hereby censured.

First—For the retention of Mrs. BRINSMADE as a prisoner without warrant or order in writing by competent authority.

Second—For omitting to make application to the War Department for instructions in respect to Mrs. BRINSMADE.

Third—For using the Station-house of the Board of Police for an unusual purpose without the previous consent of the Board.

Resolved, That while it is the duty of this Board to rebuke every assumption of unauthorized power, and every infringement of rules established for the government of the Police force, it is also incumbent on the Board to express, at suitable times, its approval of the general good conduct of its officers, and therefore,

Resolved, That the Superintendent, by his earnest zeal, his fidelity, and by the ability he has shown in the discharge of his arduous duties, is entitled to and has the entire confidence of the Board of Police.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

Thus in effect justifying the unlawful assumption of power by said KENNEDY, in conflict with the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and placing in peril the personal liberty of every citizen of New-York.

Third—That the Station-houses in said District have been used as prisons for the incarceration and confinement therein, without authority of law and in contempt of the Constitution and laws of the State, of Mrs. ISABEL BRINSMADE and of other persons, during long periods of time, without the knowledge of said Commissioners, he being by his own confession entirely ignorant thereof, showing thereby gross neglect of the plainest duties of his office, and in a matter affecting the most sacred right of the citizen. The undersigned therefore prays that the said [Commissioner's name] may be forthwith removed from his said office as one of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police; that in consequence of the arbitrary and unlawful conduct of the said Commissioners, the liberties of our citizens are not secure at this time, and submit that the good name of the State and the rights of the citizens demand that such removal should be immediate.

H. K. BLAUVELT.

DATED JAN. 1, 1863.

City and County of Albany.—HENRY K. BLAUVELT, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is acquainted with the facts involved in the foregoing charges, and that the same are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

H. K. BLAUVELT.

Sworn before me this first day of January, 1863.
JOSEPH R. FRIEND, Commissioner of Deeds.

The undersigned also presents as a fourth charge the following order and charges: That the same was calculated and intended to deter citizens in the exercise of the elective franchise and in violation of law.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN POLICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 324.—CAPTAIN — PRECINCT—*Sir*: In order that the War Department may be aided in holding to military service for the term of the draft all persons who by false representations may attempt to evade the draft, you will select a competent and trusty man from each election district in your precinct, whose duty it shall be to remain at the poll of the district, on the 4th inst., from the opening to the closing thereof, and there carefully to note each and every person who may offer to vote at such poll, and whose name appears on the exemption book, as having been excused from draft by any Court, on the ground of being an alien or non-resident; and every such exempt who may so offer to vote will be secured and conveyed to the Station-house, there to be detained subject to the orders of the Secretary of War. You will make a special report to this office of all such arrests, at the earliest convenient moment.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.
Dated Jan. 1, 1863.

City and County of Albany, ss.: HENRY K. BLAUVELT being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is acquainted with the facts in the foregoing charge, and that the same is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

H. K. BLAUVELT.

Sworn before me, the 1st day of January, 1863.
JOS. R. FRIEND, Commissioner of Deeds.

The facts soon became known at Headquarters and in the City generally. The most intense excitement naturally resulted, and the wildest rumors of physical resistance and contempt of jurisdiction were circulated most freely.

All statements in addition to what we here give are surmises, and unauthorized rumors, to which we decline giving currency.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Shipments of Treasure for England and New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, Jan. 2.

Arrived, steamer *Sierra Nevada* from Oregon, with $90,000 in gold.

The Legislature of Washington Territory, after two weeks spent in an exciting contest over an election for presiding officers and Sergeants of the Council, which latter is composed of nine members, has commenced the transaction of business.

Sailed, steamer *Constitution*, with $1,067,000 in treasure for England, and $393,000 for New-York.

NEWARK NEWSPAPERS.—The Newark *Daily Advertiser* and *Daily Journal* have raised their price to three cents per single copy, and the first to $7 50 and the latter to $8 per year. The *Mercury* makes no change in its price, but reduces its size one column.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the S. R. Spaulding and the George Washington.

Gen. Butler and Staff on Board the Spaulding.

His Farewell Address to the People of New-Orleans.

Another Proclamation by Gen. Banks.

Release of State Prisoners and Reopening of the Churches.

NO NEWS FROM UP THE RIVER.

The United States steam transport *R. S. Spaulding*, Capt. S. HOWES, arrived at this port Thursday, from New-Orleans, which port she sailed from Dec. 24. She brings as passengers Maj.-Gen. BUTLER and Staff, and a number of officers attached to Gen. BUTLER's command.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.—Maj.-Gen. Butler, Maj. Geo. C. Strong, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff; Col. J. N. Shaffen, Chief Quartermaster; Col. J. N. Turner, Chief Commissary; Surgeon Charles McCormick, Medical Director; Capt. Geo. A. Rensel, Chief of Artillery; Lieut.-Col. J. B. Kineman, Aid-de-Camp; Maj. Joseph M. Bill, Aid-de-Camp; Capt. P. Haggerty, Aid-de-Camp; Capt. R. S. Davis, Aid-de-Camp; Capt. A. F. Puffer, Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. H. C. Clarke, Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. Frederick Martin, Aid-de-Camp.

Also the following officers, and other passengers: Col. J. W. McMillan, Twenty-first Regiment Ind. Vol.; Lieut. C. M. Whelden, Thirty-first Regiment Mass. Vol.; Maj. W. H. Clemence, Chief of Police, N. O.; Capt. H. L. Sturgis, Captain of Port, N. O.; Capt. R. Choate, Second Regiment Mass. Vol.; Lieut. B. Pickman, Assistant Surgeon Mass. Vol.; Lieut. J. Cushing, Thirty first Regiment Mass. Vol.; W. W. Harrall, Mrs. B. F. Butler, Mrs. Geo. C. Strong, and child; Mrs. W. W. Harrall; W. H. Rossell, W. W. Smith, Wm. Trowbridge, Gilman F. Jones, Quartermaster's Department; W. C. Miller, Edward E. Foster, Eben Kimball, C. F. Whitney, Commissary's Department; F. C. Taylor, James J. Monroe, H. J. Winser, P. W. Flynn, Miles O'Reilly, C. C. Malchen, Peter Brubach, Emile H. Brie, H. H. Bennett.

By the *Spaulding* we learn that no general movement up the Mississippi above Baton Rouge had yet been attempted by our forces, nor was there any immediate prospect that one would be undertaken.

The transports attached to the expedition were straggling into port, one after another, but, for reasons which are well appreciated here they had not all arrived.

The steamer *George Washington* also arrived last evening, with advices to the 25th, one day later.

On Monday, Dec. 22, as the steamer *Empire Parish*, Capt. BOUCHEMAN, from the Marengo Plantation, belonging to Mr. E. TRINIDAD, four miles below Bayou Sara, right bank of the river, was taking in sugar at the Marengo plantation, a party of guerrillas appeared, about 120 strong, under command of Capt. TALBUT, and commanded the surrender of the boat, which was declined, when they commenced firing with the following result:

Christopher McGill, Assistant Engineer—killed.
W. J. Reid—badly wounded.
Charles Clark—slightly wounded.
John Ginnis—slightly wounded.
Isaac Wilson—(colored)—slightly wounded.

All belonged to the boat, with the exception of Mr. REID, who is her agent.

The same party came down to Mr. LANDRY's plantation, and rolled overboard about 80 hogsheads of sugar, which were on the bank ready for shipment.

The rebels also captured three negroes, nine mules and three carts.

While the *Empire Parish* backed out from the Marengo plantation, it is supposed fifty more hogsheads of sugar were rolled into the river.

As the steamer backed out the guerrillas continued their fire on the ladies' cabin of the boat, but fortunately did no damage.

Mr. REID is a New-York merchant. He was very seriously injured.

There was no time to judge of the effect that the address of Gen. BANKS would have; but it was thought the hope of gradual emancipation which it promised would be well received.

The Press, however, were silent on the address, although all of them printed it on the morning of the 24th.

Up to the time of the sailing of the *Spaulding*, not a word had transpired as to the intended movements of Gen. BANKS. It was known, however, that he had marked out a campaign, and that he would make Baton Rouge his base of operations.

Nothing of moment had been heard from Vicksburgh or Port Hudson.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

A Dull Christmas—The News of the Fredericksburgh Disaster—Gen. Butler's Farewell Address to the People of New-Orleans—Release of Prisoners by Gen. Banks—Reopening the Churches, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS,
Thursday, Dec. 25, 1862.

This is a dull Christmas, truly. The sun shines beautifully overhead; the air is balmy as June: it is, moreover, a day that should ever be joyous. Yet the Union people of New-Orleans are dispirited and dull. The papers of the 16th have reached us, and again have our gallant armies received a repulse on the way to Richmond. Comment is useless, complaint is of no avail, to despair would be criminal; we must, therefore, wait—*wait*, while the heart bleeds, and the soul sinks within us. Meantime we learn officially, through the published correspondence between Mr. SEWARD and Count MEJHAN, what we have known practically all the while, that Gen. BUTLER was removed through foreign influence, backed up by semi-secessionists of the REVERDY JOHNSON school. Alas for our country, when no services, however magnificent, can save our public servants from the assaults of natural enemies and treacherous friends. I have no disposition to comment. I can hear the wail going up at the North over our losses and disgraces at Fredericksburgh, and I can feel how they will all be all the louder and terrible because of this sacrifice of Gen. BUTLER to the fear of foreign and domestic foes. Time, however, will vindicate Gen. BUTLER, and more speedily, perhaps, he will vindicate himself. His address to the people is history written in letters of fire, and the facts contained therein will not only justify his course here, and for the present, but will do it for all time. It is the most brilliant record yet written of the war.

GEN. BUTLER'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

CITIZENS OF NEW-ORLEANS: It may not be inappropriate, as it is not inopportune in occasion, that there should be addressed to you a few words at parting, by one whose name is to be hereafter indissolubly connected with your city.

I shall speak in no bitterness, because I am not conscious of a single personal animosity. Commanding the Army of the Gulf, I found you captured, but not surrendered; conquered, but not orderly; relieved from the presence of an army, but incapable of taking care of yourselves. So far from it, you had called upon a foreign legion to protect you from yourselves. I restored order, punished crime, opened commerce, brought provisions to your starving people, reformed your currency, and gave you quiet protection, such as you had not enjoyed for many years.

While doing this, my soldiers were subjected to obloquy, reproach and insult.

And now, speaking to you, who know the truth, I here declare that whoever has quietly remained about his business, affording neither aid nor comfort to the enemies of the United States, has never been interfered with by the soldiers of the United States.

The men who had assumed to govern you and to defend your city in arms having fled, some of your women flouted at the presence of those who came to protect them. By a simple order, (No. 28,) I called upon every soldier of this army to treat the women of New-Orleans as gentlemen should deal with the sex, with such effect that I now call upon the just-minded ladies of New-Orleans, to say whether they have ever enjoyed so complete protection and calm quiet for themselves and their families, as since the advent of the United States troops.

The enemies of my country, unrepentant and implacable, I have treated with merited severity. I hold that rebellion is treason, and that treason persisted in is *death*, and any punishment short of that due a traitor gives so much clear gain to him from the clemency of the Government. Upon this thesis have I administered the authority of the United States because of which I am not unconscious of complaint. I do not feel that I have erred in too much harshness, for that harshness has ever been exhibited to disloyal enemies to my country and not to loyal friends. To be sure I might have regaled you with the amenities of British civilization, and yet been within the supposed rules of civilized warfare. You might have been smoked to death in caverns, as were the Covenanters of Scotland by the command of a General of the Royal House of England; or roasted like the inhabitants of Algiers during the French campaign; your wives and daughters might have been given over to the ravisher as were the unfortunate dames of Spain in the Peninsular war; or you might have been scalped and tomahawked as our mothers were at Wyoming by the savage allies of Great Britain in our own Revolution; your property could have been turned over to indiscriminate "loot" like the Palace of the Emperor of China; works of art, which adorned your buildings might have been sent away like the paintings of the Vatican; your sons might have been blown from the mouths of cannon like the Sepoys at Delhi; and yet all this would have been within the rules of civilized warfare as practiced by the most polished and the most hypocritical nations of Europe. For such acts the records of the doings of some of the inhabitants of your city toward the friends of the Union, before my coming, were a sufficient provocative and justification.

But I have not so conducted. On the contrary, the worst punishment inflicted, except for criminal acts punishable by every law, has been banishment with labor to a barren island, where I encamped my own soldiers before marching here.

It is true I have levied upon the wealthy rebel, and paid out nearly half a million of dollars to feed 40,000 of the starving poor of all nations assembled here, made so by this war.

I saw that this rebellion was a war of the aristocrats against the middling men; of the rich against the poor; a war of the landowner against the laborer; that it was a struggle for the retention of power in the hands of the few against the many; and I found no conclusion to it save in the subjugation of the few, and the disenthralment of the many. I therefore felt no hesitation in taking the substance of the wealthy, who had caused the war, to feed the innocent poor, who had suffered by the war. And I shall now leave you with the proud consciousness that I carry with me the blessings of the humble and loyal, under the roof of the cottage, and in the cabin of the slave, and so am quite content to incur the sneers of the *salon*, or the curses of the rich.

I found you trembling at the terrors of servile insurrection. All danger of this I have prevented by so treating the slave that he had no cause to rebel.

I found the dungeon, the chain and the lash your only means of enforcing obedience in your servants. I leave them peaceful, laborious, controlled by the laws of kindness and justice.

I have demonstrated that the pestilence can be kept from your borders.

I have added a million of dollars to your wealth in the form of new land from the batture of the Mississippi.

I have cleansed and improved your streets, canals and public squares, and opened new avenues to unoccupied land.

I have given you freedom of elections greater than you have ever enjoyed before.

I have caused justice to be administered so impartially that your own advocates have unanimously complimented the Judges of my appointment.

You have seen, therefore, the benefit of the laws and justice of the Government against which you have rebeled.

Why, then, will you not all return to your allegiance to that Government—not with lip-service, but with the heart?

I conjure you, if you desire ever to see renewed prosperity, giving business to your streets and wharves—if you hope to see your city become again the mart of the Western world, fed by its rivers for more than three thousand miles, draining the commerce of a country greater than the mind of man hath ever conceived—return to your allegiance.

If you desire to leave to your children the inheritance you received of your fathers—a stable constitutional Government; if you desire that they should in the future be a portion of the greatest empire the sun ever shone upon—return to your allegiance.

There is but one thing that stands in the way.

There is but one thing that at this hour stands between you and the Government—and that is Slavery.

The institution, cursed of God, which has taken its last refuge here, in His providence will be rooted out as the tares from the wheat, although the wheat be torn up with it.

I have given much thought to this subject.

I came among you, by teachings, by habit of mind, by political position, by social affinity, inclined to sustain your domestic laws, if by possibility they might be with safety to the Union.

Months of experience and of observation have forced the conviction that the existence of Slavery is incompatible with the safety either of yourselves or of the Union. As the system has gradually grown to its present huge dimensions, it were best if it could be gradually removed; but it is better, far better, that it should be taken out at once, than that it should longer vitiate the social, political and family relations of your country. I am speaking with no philanthropic views as regards the slave, but simply of the effect of Slavery on the master. See for yourselves.

Look around you and say whether this saddening, deadening influence has not all but destroyed the very framework of your society.

I am speaking the farewell words of one who has shown his devotion to his country, at the peril of his life and fortune, who in these words can have neither hope nor interest, save the good of those whom he addresses; and let me here repeat, with all the solemnity of an appeal to Heaven to bear me witness, that such are the views forced upon me by experience.

Come, then, to the unconditional support of the Government. Take into your own hands your own institutions; remodel them according to the laws of nations and of God, and thus attain that great prosperity assured to you by geographical position, only a portion of which was heretofore yours.

(Signed) BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 24, 1862.

I am satisfied that the expectations of the "secesshers" of having a loose rein under Gen. BANKS will be properly disappointed. The General is, I presume, cautious—not quick to arrive to conclusions—but, nevertheless, firm and unflinching. A few days' experience will teach our Commanding General that complaints, as a general thing, are not to be too much regarded—that the professions of friendship and admiration which he hears are not sincere—in fact, that he is among a subtle and cunning population that invited and demanded just such a Government as was administered by Gen. BUTLER; indeed, I should not be surprised to find that Gen. BANKS practically was more severe than even Gen. BUTLER. That he is desirous of being lenient I have not a doubt. The publication of the release of the following political and criminal prisoners justifies this conclusion:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 23, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 115.—Upon consultation with Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, and with his concurrence and advice, the Commanding General directs as follows:

1. The following named persons will be released from arrest immediately upon the receipt of this order at the posts at which they are confined, and upon their giving parole not to commit any act of hostility to the United States, or render any aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States, during the existing war.

At Ship Island.—James C. Batchelder, William H. Sheppard, Fred. Losberg, Aaron H. Dale, Eugene Morris, H. M. Wright, P. E. Wiltz, Jr., B. F. Perry, L. J Dodge, Joseph Bloom.

Fort St. Philip.—Martin Fallor.

Fort Jackson.—Peter Keveny, W. I. Delano, G. H. Stewart, Michael Bowen, L. Delpit, J. M. West, Charles Hobdy, John Hickey.

Fort Pike.—Dr. Theodore Clapp.

Fort Pickens.—J Dacres, E. N. Rossey, Dr. Booth, C. Morse, D. C. Lowber, C. B. Metcalf, R. Crosby, A. N. Baker, J. Creen, G. T. Grinnell, R. W. Porter, J. Corbitt, J. H. Huckins, C. Bacon, W. Kelly, A. Forsyth, N. Bauber, W. Cush, E. A. Hamilton, J. D. Kermey.

Parish Prison of New-Orleans.—Hermogne Perry, Leonard Marips, L. Collis, Girl of Mrs. Cornes, John Louistella, N. Bonabarte, G. Morgenstine, James Cunningham, Thomas Riley, Andrew, of Reed, John Short, K. S. Derrickson, J. J. Mitchell, M. Condon, Dicni, f. m. c., George, of Williamson, Jim, Capt. Maurin, A. Catching, T. Hargis, John Williams, William Miller, D. Scully, W. Hamilton, A. Bulger, James Gariltaldy, Nelson, (slave,) S. Roberts, Alfar, of Cosby, Joseph Ruffle, Levy Keyes, A Lucotte, Robert Phillips, W. Hunter, J. Donahue, C. Horran, R. Allen, Sam. Peters, J. Fromaux, V. Fouin, W. E. Niles, John Newille, Peter Finn, James Haberty, James Doherty, J. Sheriden, J. J. Foley, J. Capdeville, D. Graig, S. Boydet, William Buckley, John Denis, A. Reider, John G. King, W. Pulton, M. Eagan, William Jones, P. Swett, Tim. Haley, John Mooney, Pelise Boyle, C. Wilcox, N. Doyle, J. Herod, Ed. Green, Joseph Levy, Tim. Knight.

2. The following named persons will be released from arrest upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States:

At Ship Island.—James Beggs, Michael Murphy, Frederick A. Taylor, E. Wiltz.

At Fort Pickens.—John T. Monroe.

By Command of Maj. Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, Lieut.-Col., A. A. G.

We are to have our churches opened, but will we have loyal preachers and Christian prayers? My impression is, that the abuses that originally caused these places of worship to be closed will bring about again the same result:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 118.—Applications for the suspension of the order closing certain churches in the City of New-Orleans have been presented to the Military Governor of the State, and by him referred to the Major-General commanding.

An omission in the church service, assumed to have been made by direction of the Church government, is understood to have been the basis of this order. Where the head of the State is also head of the Church an omission like that referred to would be in contravention of political authority, but the Government does not here assume that power, and the case presented does not seem to require a continued intervention of military authority. The order is, therefore, provisionally rescinded, and the churches will be opened as heretofore on and after Christmas Day. This decision is based upon the negative character of the offence charged.

The Commanding General desires it to be understood, however, that clergymen are subject to the restrictions imposed upon all other men. They well know the extent of their privileges. No appeal to the passions or prejudices of the people, or to excite hostility to the Government, whether in the form of prayer, exhortation, counsel or sermon, nor any offensive demonstration, whether open or covert, can be allowed. As public teachers, ministers should give some guaranty of their purpose to the public.

The Commanding General is indisposed to interfere with the rights of others, or submit to the interference of others with the rights of the Government, which relies upon its justice and power, and not upon the consent of its opponents, for the success of its measures. By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

RICHARD B. IRWIN, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

Affairs at New-Orleans and Baton Rouge.

Billy Wilson's Zouaves—Approaching First of January—Negro Demonstrations—Gen. Butler's Farewell—Gala Night at the Varieties—Gen. Banks's Administration—Sugar plantations of Louisiana—Splendid chances for investment—Rebel Despotism—Attack on the Empire Parish Steamer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1862.

Nothing of any especial consequence has occurred at Baton Rouge since I dispatched my last letter by the *Columbia*. The troops have all been busy during the time, organizing themselves into brigades and divisions, throwing up intrenchments, and making every preparation against attack, until they are sufficiently reinforced to undertake the great work before them, which cannot now—judging from what is daily passing before one, be far off. Foremost among these zealous workers are the Forty-First Massachusetts, in whom I cannot help feeling a sort of vested interest, as they were our fellow-voyagers from New-York to Baton Rouge on the *North Star*, and a finer, more orderly and intelligent set of men are not to be found in the army. Their gallant leader, Col. CHICKERING (of piano-forte celebrity,) was a very great favorite on board among all classes, military or civilian. He was much admired, during the voyage, not only for his gentlemanly bearing, but for his unceasing and self-denying watchfulness over those committed to his care. It went beyond the mere routine of a commanding officer's duty, and assumed more the character of a brother's tenderness.

Brig.-Gen. GROVER, who, I am pleased to say, seems to have the entire love and confidence of his troops, has located his headquarters in the Louisiana State Bank; and the soldiers are already in comfortable quarters, the locality being elevated ground and consequently dry and healthy. Our pickets already extend from three to five miles out from camp, and very little more will bring us close up with the enemy's. Scouting parties are of almost daily occurrence, and generally manage to come back with secesh prisoners. Among the captures already made, is one Lieutenant of the Eleventh Louisiana, whose name I forget. He is a very gentlemanly young man, but a rebel dyed in the wool. When politely questioned as to movements of the enemy, he proudly and scornfully replied: "I am a prisoner, sir, not a spy."

The contrabands, however, who keep flocking into our lines—to the tune of sometimes 200 a day—are far more communicative. They tell us that the rebels have determined to make a desperate stand at Port Hudson, all the farm houses and roads for a great distance round being fortified, while the height of the bluff there will present much difficulty to the operation of our gunboats. This arm of our service has nevertheless done such marvelous things before, that

Continued on Eighth Page.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Gen. McClellan's Provisions for the Defence of Washington Prior to the Peninsular Campaign.

Instructions Left with Gen. Wadsworth.

GEN. SIGEL'S TESTIMONY.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1862.

The cross-examination of Gen. SIGEL was resumed:

Question—(By Gen. McDowell.)—You speak of Gen. McDowell's troops not having joined you by the right road, on the 28th of August; that is, the Haymarket road. Do you know that Gen. McDowell's troops did not come in by the Haymarket road on that occasion?

Answer.—I do not know.

Q.—You have stated that you are of the opinion that if the command of Gen. King had been united with that of Gen. Reynolds—that is, if 15,000 men had been put forward against the right wing of the enemy, the latter would have been routed. Do you know that Gen. McDowell was not manœuvering for such a movement on the afternoon of the 29th?

A.—I do not know. If such was the case it was too late in the afternoon. The first knowledge I had of the presence of Gen. King's Division in my neighborhood, was when they came up the railroad, on the afternoon of the 29th. The only knowledge I had of the movements of Gen. McDowell's troops was from a paper I received from the headquarters of Gen. Pope, at Centreville, on the morning of the 29th, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Aug. 29, 1862.

To Gens. Heintzelman, Reno and Sigel:

If you find yourselves heavily pressed by superior numbers of the enemy, you will not push matters further. Fitz-John Porter, and King's Division of McDowell's Corps, are moving on Gainesville from Manassas Junction, and will come in on your left. They have about 20,000 men. The command must return to this place to-night, or by morning, on account of subsistence and forage.

(Signed,) JOHN POPE,
Major-General Commanding.

I received the above order about nine or ten o'clock in the morning, I think, but am not sure of this.

Q.—Did you not send to Gen. Reynolds before you commenced the action on the 29th, and request his coöperation.

A.—I think I did not; because I wrote a note to Gen. Pope that morning, asking who was on my left—whether it was Reno. I remember, now, that two officers were at my quarters, speaking with me very hastily; I supposed they were officers belonging to Gen. McDowell's corps; but whether there was any agreement between us about coöperation, I cannot say. I did never suppose by this conversation that I had to give them any directions, or had any command over them. I think they spoke about their troops, but I do not remember the circumstances. It may have been about Reynolds' Division. I had no knowledge about the orders given to Gen. McDowell on the night of the 28th or on the evening of the 28th, after I received his orders to march to Manassas. Neither did I receive any knowledge of any orders given to Gen. McDowell during the day of the 28th. Neither did I know what orders Gen. McDowell had given to his corps. I remember having sent an officer, immediately after the engagement of the 28th, to the place where Gen. King's Division had been in position, to inquire about it, but could not ascertain where it had gone. The officer I sent to see Gen. McDowell on the 28th, who reported to me that Gen. McDowell was at a house in Centreville, was, I believe, Capt. KOENIG. The officer I sent to look after Gen. King's Division was Capt. Da[illegible]. He did not report having seen Gen. McDowell on that occasion. He could not find him or King. I did not report to Gen. McDowell any information on the evening of the battle of Bull Run. I only saw him at a distance, as I was riding to my left, where my presence was very much needed. I thought that Gen. McDowell could get all necessary information from Gen. Pope, to whose headquarters he seemed to be going at the time. I regarded myself bound to obey all orders that were sent to me by Gen. McDowell, up to the time I was separated from his corps at Fairfax Court-house, on the 31st of August or the 1st of September, and marched to Vienna. I do not know of having reported either, personally, or through an officer, to Gen. McDowell for orders, on the night of the 29th or on the 30th. I was under the impression that Gen. Pope's and Gen. McDowell's Headquarters were near together at Centreville, and that any information sent to Gen. Pope would reach Gen. McDowell. I suppose that if Gen. McDowell had any orders for me he would send them to me. I did not know all of Gen. McDowell's Staff, nor of Gen. Pope's. I think I was under the impression that the dispatch heretofore spoken of by me as having been sent to me in Gen. Pope's handwriting, by one of Gen. McDowell's Staff, was brought by one of his staff, as near as I can remember. It was on the day before the 9th of August (when the battle took place) that I reported to Gen. Pope that the enemy was marching, under Jackson, upon Culpepper. I reported the force of Jackson as supposed to be 25,000 or 30,000. I was in the neighborhood of Madison Court-House on one or two occasions, the exact date of which I do not remember. At this time Col. Clussere's brigade, I think, was between Madison Court-House and Robertson River, nearest to the Court-House. It may be that I reported to Gen. Pope on the 8th of August, that heavy forces of the enemy were marching through Madison Court-House. I know that the brigade of Gen. Buford was stationed at a place beyond Madison Court-House, and that this brigade was to be supported, if necessary, by Col. Clussere. Whether this was the position of affairs on the 8th of August, I do not know. I suppose that Gen. Buford did report direct to Gen. Pope about the 8th of August. I do not know certainly. I do not remember that heavy forces of the enemy moved through Madison Court-House about the 8th of August in the direction of Sperryville.

The cross-examination of the witness was here closed by Gen. McDowell, and the Court stated that they had no further questions to ask.

On deliberation, however, they propounded the following:

Whether he had any knowledge of information possessed by other parties, in regard to any misconduct on the part of Gen. McDowell, which he had not already testified to, and whether he would give the names of the proper witnesses to impart such information to the Court?

Witness stated that this was a grave question which he would take time to consider.

This was granted, with instructions to report in writing on that subject to the Recorder of the Court.

The privilege was then given to the witness, at his request, to review the record of his cross-examination, and make any corrections or explanations that might occur to him, which he stated he would report to the Recorder of the Court to-morrow.

Capt. Da[illegible] was then called, and sworn: Was a staff officer on the staff of Gen. Sigel, in August last; I was sent by Gen. Sigel to Gen. McDowell on the 28th of August for more definite instructions, in regard to orders Gen. Sigel had received for halting and resting his troops on the railroad, &c.; I found Gen. McDowell about a mile or a mile and a half to the rear of where we were then, sitting under a tree, with a large map before him, where I delivered Gen. Sigel's message. Gen. McDowell replied that he had not sent any order to Gen. Sigel to halt, and no order since that requiring him to march to Manassas. On asking Gen. McDowell at what point we should form at Manassas, he replied, "Let Gen. Sigel fight his own corps," emphasizing the word fight. His manner in saying this was somewhat irritated, or rather, indifferent—I would hardly call it anger. It seemed to be indifferent what might happen the corps. He sent instructions to Gen. Sigel to keep the nearest route to Manassas, which he pointed out on the map as by the way of Milwood. We had a skirmish with the enemy on that day (the 28th.) Our cavalry were taking prisoners from the time we left Buckland Mills, mostly near Mrs. Henry's farm. What transpired while I was with Gen. McDowell, I do not know. In the course of our march toward Manassas, we did ascertain where the enemy were in force, or thought we did. I think our scouts reported that they had left Manassas, which was confirmed by Gen. Milroy's advance. We were at that time very near where the road we were on intersects the road through Newmarket. This was in the afternoon, about two or three o'clock. We learned that the enemy were in force near Groveton, and supposed that this was the force that had left Manassas. I do not know whether this information was reported to Gen. McDowell. I think it was reported to Gen. Pope.

Q.—By Gen. McDowell.—I do not know whether Gen. Sigel formed his line of battle according to orders received from Gen. McDowell or not.

The examination of this witness was here closed, and the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Gen. Milroy has been telegraphed for, and is expected to testify in the case at an early day.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862.

The Recorder read a note from Gen. Sigel, asking an extension of time until Friday morning to report any corrections or explanations he might have to make in the testimony given on his cross-examination; at which time, also, he stated he would report in the matter of any further information that he might be cognizant of, in the possession of other parties who would be proper witnesses.

This request was granted by the Court.

The Recorder then laid before the Court the following papers, sent by Gen. McClellan, at the request of the Court—the Court being cleared awhile before the reading thereof:

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ORDERS TO GEN. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 16, 1862.

Major.-Gen. N. P. Banks, Commanding Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac:

SIR: You will post your command in the vicinity of Manassas, intrench yourself strongly and throw cavalry pickets well out to the front. Your first care will be the rebuilding of the railway from Washington to Manassas and to Strasburgh, in order to open your communications with the Valley of the Shenandoah. As soon as the Manassas Gap Railway is in running order, intrench a brigade of Infantry, say four regiments, with two batteries, at or near the points where that railway crosses the Shenandoah. Something like two regiments of cavalry should be left in that vicinity, to occupy Winchester and thoroughly scour the country south of the railway and up the Shenandoah Valley, as well as through Chester Gap, which might, perhaps, be advantageously occupied by a detachment of infantry, well intrenched.

Block-houses should be built at all the railway bridges.

Occupy by grand guards Warrenton Junction, or Warrenton itself, and also some still more advanced point on the Orange and Alexandria Railway, as soon as the railway bridges are repaired.

Great activity should be observed by the cavalry. Besides the two regiments at Manassas, another regiment of cavalry will be at your disposal to scout towards the Occoquan, and probably a fourth towards Leesburgh.

To recapitulate. The most important points which should engage your attention are as follows:

First—A strong force, well intrenched in the vicinity of Manassas—perhaps even Centreville—and another force, (a brigade,) also well intrenched, near Strasburgh.

Second—Block-houses at the railway bridges.

Third—Constant employment of cavalry well to the front.

Fourth—Grand Guards at Warrenton, and in advance, as far as the Rappahannock, if possible.

Fifth—Great care to be exercised to obtain full and early information as to the enemy.

Sixth—The general object is to cover the line of the Potomac and Washington.

The foregoing is communicated by command of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

[Official Copy.]

——— ———,
Assistant Adjut.-Gen.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ORDERS TO GEN. WADSWORTH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 16, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. James S. Wadsworth, Military Governor of the District of Columbia:

SIR: The command to which you have been assigned by instructions of the President, as Military Governor of the District of Columbia, embraces the geographical limits of the District, and will also include the City of Alexandria, the defensive works south of the Potomac, from the Occoquan to Difficult Creek, and the Port of Fort Washington. I inclose a list of the troops and the defences embraced in these limits.

Gen. BANKS will command at Manassas Junction, with the divisions of WILLIAMS and SHIELDS, composing the Fifth Army Corps; but you should, nevertheless, exercise vigilance in your front, carefully guard the approaches in that quarter, and maintain the duties of advanced guards. You will use the same precautions on either flank.

All troops not actually needed for the police of Washington and Georgetown, for the garrisons north of the Potomac, and for other indicated special duties, should be moved to the south side of the river.

In the centre of your front you should post the main body of your troops, and proper proportions at suitable distances toward your right and left flanks.

Careful patrols will be made in order to thoroughly scour the country in front from right to left.

It is specially enjoined upon you to maintain the forts and their armaments in the best possible order, to look carefully after the instruction and discipline of their garrisons, as well as all other troops under your command, and, by frequent and rigid inspection, to insure the attainment of these ends.

The care of the railways, canals, dépôts, bridges and ferries within the above-named limits, will devolve upon you, and you are to insure their security, and provide for their protection, by every means in your power.

You will also thoroughly protect the dépôts of the public stores, and the transit of stores to the troops in active service.

By means of patrols you will thoroughly scour the neighboring country south of the Eastern Branch, and also on your right, and you will use every possible precaution to intercept mails, goods, and persons passing unauthorized to the enemy's lines.

The necessity of maintaining good order within your limits, and especially in the Capital of the Nation cannot be too strongly enforced,—you will forward and facilitate the movement of all troops destined for the active part of the Army of the Potomac, and especially the transit of detachments to their proper regiments and corps.

The charge of all new troops arriving in Washington, and of all troops temporarily there, will devolve upon you. You will form them into provisional brigades, promote their instruction and discipline, and facilitate their equipment, report all arrivals of troops, their strength, composition and equipment, by every opportunity.

Besides the regular reports and returns which you will be required to render to the Adjutant-General of the army, you will make to these headquarters a consolidated morning report of your command every Sunday morning, and a monthly return on the first day of each month.

The foregoing instructions are communicated by command of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

——— ———, Asst. Adjutant-General.

Official copy—WM. P. MASON, Jr., Captain and Aide-Camp.

NUMBER OF TROOPS COVERING WASHINGTON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
STEAMER COMMODORE, April 1, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have to request that you will lay the following communication before the Honorable Secretary of War:

The approximate numbers and positions of the troops left near and in rear of the Potomac, are about as follows:

Gen. DIX has, after guarding the railroads under his charge, sufficient troops to give him five thousand for the defence of Baltimore, and 1,988 available for the Eastern Shore, Annapolis, &c. Fort Delaware is very well garrisoned by about 400 men.

The garrisons of the forts around Washington amount to 10,600 men—other disposable troops now with Gen. WADSWORTH being about 11,400 men. The troops employed in guarding the various railways in Maryland amount to some 3,359 men. These it is designed to relieve, being old regiments, by dismounted cavalry, and to send forward to Manassas.

Gen. ABERCROMBIE occupies Warrenton with a force, which, including Col. GEARY, at White Plains, and the cavalry to be at his disposal, will amount to some 7,780 men, with twelve pieces of artillery. I have the honor to request that all the troops organized for service in Pennsylvania and New-York, and in any of the Eastern States, may be ordered to Washington. I learn from Gov. CURTIN that there are some 3,500 men now ready in Pennsylvania. This force I should be glad to have sent at once to Manassas. Four thousand men from Gen. WADSWORTH I desire to be ordered to Manassas. These troops, with the railroad guards above alluded to, will make up a force, under the command of Gen. ABERCROMBIE, to something like 18,639 men. It is my design to push Gen. BLENKER'S Division from Warrenton upon Strasburgh. He should remain at Strasburgh long enough to allow matters to assume a definite form in that region before proceeding to his ultimate destination.

The troops in the Valley of the Shenandoah will be thus, including BLENKER'S Division, 10,028 strong, with 24 pieces of artillery. BANKS' Fifth Corps, which embraces the command of Gen. SHIELDS, 19,687 strong, with 41 guns. Some 3,652 disposable cavalry, and the railroad guards, about 2,100 men, amount to about 35,467 men.

It is designed to relieve Gen. HOOKER by one regiment, say 650 men, being, with some 500 cavalry, 1,350 men on the Lower Potomac.

To recapitulate—

At Warrenton there is to be	7,780
At Manassas, say	10,850
In the Valley of the Shenandoah	35,467
On the Lower Potomac	1,350
In all	55,456

There would thus be left for the garrisons, and the front of Washington, under Gen. WADSWORTH, some 18,000 men, exclusive of the batteries under instructions.

The troops organizing or ready for service in New-York, I learn, will probably number more than four thousand. These should be assembled at Washington subjected to disposition where their services may be most needed. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Official copy, WM. P. MASON, Jr., Capt. and A. D. C.

Major Willard (of Willard's Hotel) called by Gen. McDowell:

Questions by Gen. McDowell.—I was with Major Gen. McDowell on the 27th of August last, at Buckland Mills, on the occasion of his going to see Gen. Sigel; I was Aid-de-Camp to Gen. McDowell at that time, with the rank of Major; I went with Gen. McDowell to the headquarters of Gen. Sigel, and heard Gen. McDowell request Gen. Sigel to go to a certain point with his troops, and he (McD.,) would give him (Sigel) one of his (McD's.) divisions; I think, as near as I can remember, that Gen. McDowell requested Gen. Sigel to go with his corps to Thoroughfare Gap; I think that Gen. McDowell offered to give Gen. Sigel a Division of his Corps, as above stated; I prepared Order No. 10 for Gen. McDowell, a full copy of which was sent to Gen. SIGEL.

Questions by the Court—

Gen. McDOWELL considered it expedient I think to send SIGEL'S force with a Division of his own Corps to Thoroughfare Gap, he thinking that the enemy were coming through that way: I do not know why he did not send the force that he considered it expedient to send, to Thoroughfare Gap; I do not remember what Gen. SIGEL said in reply to the proposal of Gen. McDOWELL.

At the conclusion of this examination, the Court adjourned until Monday next, at the usual hour, to enable the Recorder to bring up his record, which had fallen behind on account of his not having sufficient clerical force to copy the voluminous correspondence that had been introduced during the inquiry so far.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Extensive Conflagration in Fulton and Gold streets.

The Hope Mills and Wilson's Bakery Destroyed.

Ten Buildings Burned Down---More than 300 Persons Thrown out of Employment---Loss Over $250,000.

Scenes and Incidents—A List of the Losses and Insurances, &c.

About 8½ o'clock on Thursday evening, a fire was discovered in the extensive cracker baker establishment of Mr. JOHN T. WILSON, situated at No. 73 Fulton-street, and owing to the combustible nature of the material of which the stock in the building was composed, the flames spread with alarming rapidity, and very soon, not only Mr. WILSON'S building, but others in the immediate vicinity, were found to be on fire.

The firemen and Police were promptly on hand, but all efforts to save the bakery or its contents, (except to a small amount,) were unavailing.

The bakery of Mr. WILSON was one of the largest and most extensive in this country. It has been established at that place for upward of twenty-five years, and has, in a measure, grown up with the City, until finally it became to be almost one of the institutions of the town. More than three hundred persons—men and boys—were regularly employed by Mr. WILSON, all of whom, by the total destruction of this establishment, are suddenly thrown out of employ, and this, too, at a season of the year when it will be found very difficult for them to obtain situations or to subsist themselves and families without the avails of their daily labor. Mr. WILSON, in addition to his regular business, had a large contract with the National Government for the supply to the army and navy, of hard bread and crackers, and, in order to fulfill the terms of his agreement, between one thousand and fifteen hundred barrels of flour were weekly manufactured into bread and crackers at this bakery. To carry out this agreement, and at the same time to supply his regular customers, WILSON kept in constant use twenty-six ovens, and when we take into consideration the fact that the bakery was six stories in height, that it was 125 feet front on Fulton-street, and extended toward Beekman-street the same distance, with another front, known by the number 56 Gold-street, and that more than 300 persons were employed therein, we can form some estimate of the extent of the loss incurred. The building was owned by WILSON, and valued at $10,000.

About the time that the roof and walls of Wilson's bakery fell in, the flames communicated to several of the adjoining buildings, and it was at this time that serious apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the entire block. The exempt firemen, and several steam fire engines were sent for about this period of the fire, and had it not been for the assistance which was promptly rendered by the latter, the whole block would doubtless have been consumed.

The following is a list of the buildings wholly or in part destroyed, together with the estimated losses, and the amount of insurance thereon, so far as the same could be ascertained.

ON FULTON-STREET.

No. 73, extending through and including No. 56 Gold-street, occupied by JOHN T. WILSON, as a Government cracker bakery—totally destroyed. The loss on stock is about $40,000; it is insured for $39,500. The loss on machinery and fixtures is about $18,000; upon the latter there is an insurance for $16,000. The loss on building—totally destroyed—is estimated at $5,000, and was fully insured.

No. 71 Fulton was also totally destroyed. These premises were formerly the "Hope Mills," but recently they have been principally occupied by Mr. WILSON, as a store-house. The loss on goods stored here will amount to between $2,000 and $3,000. They were insured for $2,000 in the Kings County Insurance Company.

The building was owned by Mr. H. R. WADDINGTON. It was insured for $1,000 in the Brooklyn, $2,000 in the Kings County, and $3,000 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. It was valued at about $10,000, and is a total loss.

No. 69 Fulton, occupied on the first floor by G. H. HOOD as a clothing store, was also destroyed. HOOD'S loss by fire and water will be about $1,000. He is insured in the Beekman and other Insurance Companies for $4,500.

Mr. J. ARNABALDI occupied the upper part of the latter building. He is a thermometer-maker by occupation, and had a large amount of stock and ready-made articles on hand at the time. He estimates his loss at $2,000, and is insured for $1,500 in the Harmony Insurance Company.

Messrs. FARENS & ALBRECHT, chronometer-makers, also occupied a portion of this building. Their loss is about $1,000; insured to about that amount in the Hamilton Insurance Company.

No. 67 Fulton-street was occupied by Messrs. BYNNER & BOYOS as a coffee and spice mill. Their loss is about $1,500. They are insured for $27,000 in eight or ten City Companies. The building is owned by C. GILBERT, and was damaged to the amount of $500. It is insured for $5,000 in the St. Mark's Insurance Company.

No. 75 Fulton-street, was occupied by Messrs. DACORSI & MANARI, importers and dealers in foreign and domestic fruits. Their loss will amount to about $20,000. They are insured on their stock for $15,000, in various City companies, as follows: Brooklyn Insurance Company, $2,000; Union, $4,000; Metropolitan, $4,500; Park, $2,000; Merchants' and Traders', $2,500, &c.

No. 77—J. M. WHITFIELD, plumber. Loss $1,600; insured also. HAFFERTY & McHUGH, dealers in corks. Loss $6,000; insured, $4,000. Building, loss about $5,000; insured.

No. 79—Basement, SMITH ELY, cane and rattan dealer. Loss $10,000; insured for $15,000. First floor, JOHN C. ELY, paper dealer. Loss $10,000; insured for $7,500. Second and third floors, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., publishers. Loss $7,000; insured for $7,000; New-York Equitable, $2,000; Kings County, $3,000; in Northwestern and Central Park, $1,000.

GOLD-STREET.

No. 56 Gold-street was a part of the Wilson bakery, and is a total loss. It is insured for $4,500 in the East River Insurance Company.

Nos. 58 and 60 were occupied by Messrs. KING & McMANN, as a steam pipe fitting establishment. The damage by fire and water is large, but the amount could not be ascertained. These buildings are insured in the National Insurance Company for $3,000 each.

BEEKMAN-STREET.

No. 69—DUDLEY & STAFFORD, druggists; damage, $500. Insured for $28,000. No. 71 is only slightly damaged.

No. 73—First floor, WM. B. RICHARDS, glass dealer; loss, $500. Insured in Niagara Insurance Company. Upper part of dwelling M. C. [illegible]; damage about $300. Insured for $500 in the Montauk Insurance Company. Building damaged about $1,000; insured.

No. 75—Boarding-house, kept by ELIZABETH HERMANS. Loss about $4,000; insured for $2,800 in Continental Insurance Company. Building owned by A. LIVINGSTON; loss, $1,500; insured for $3,000 in Eagle Insurance Company.

No. 77—G. W. WOODWARD, steam pumps, fittings, &c. Loss, $25,000; insured for $30,000. Building, owned by E. DUNN, totally destroyed. Loss, $8,000; insured.

Six buildings on Fulton-street, two on Gold and one on Beekman-street were totally destroyed. The aggregate loss cannot fall short of $250,000.

Mr. ZABRISKIE, the owner of the buildings Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Fulton-street, estimates his damage on the buildings alone at near $75,000.

No. 75 Beekman-street, which was a private boarding-house, was damaged to the extent of about $2,000.

The Fire-Marshal is engaged in making an investigation as to the origin of the fire, but at the present time it is believed to have been purely accidental.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

Its Observance in the City and Vicinity.

The prophecies of thousands were proved false when, on the morning of the New Year, the sun peeped above the horizon of the East, bright and clear. The atmosphere, the cloudless sky, the well-cleaned pavements, proved together a strong temptation to many who had predetermined that calling was a bore, and that home was the best place, after all.

There were but few public demonstrations of joy. The colored people looked and felt happy; the Abolitionists looked glum, and grumbled with dissatisfaction because the expected Proclamation was only given on account of "military necessity;" but so far as we observed, the great public moved on with equanimity, undisturbed, and with countenances generally fresh and hopeful.

The City officers entertained their friends; the Public Institutions cheered their inmates with good dinners and good advice; and quiet pervaded all parts of this and the adjacent cities.

No accidents of any kind, save the great fire in Fulton-street, occurred, and if the remaining days of the year are as replete with good feelings, social greetings, and general satisfaction as was the first, it will prove, indeed, a Happy New Year.

New-Year's at the City Hall.

New-Year's day at the City Hall passed off pleasantly, and with more than usual quiet. Mayor OPDYKE held the customary *levée* at his office, being in attendance there from 10½ till 12 o'clock in the morning, and was honored to a considerable extent with the calls and congratulations of his fellow-citizens of all parties. Through an inadvertent omission, no notice was given beforehand that the Mayor would receive visitors at his office, and hence he was saved the tiresome task of shaking hands with the great throng of people that otherwise would have been added to the number of visitors. At 12 o'clock the Mayor left his office, and called on the Keeper of the City Hall, Mr. GEORGE W. ROOME. Immediately afterward the Mayor entered his private carriage, which was waiting for him in front of the building, and was driven to his house, where he received calls and congratulations from numberless visitors.

Mr. ROOME'S calls were very numerous, the callers comprising nearly all the officials connected with the City and County Government, besides a host of other friends, for "GEORGE" is a popular man in his way.

The German New-Year's.

New-Year's Eve is a great time among the Germans, who assemble around the domestic fireside, in their public halls, their club houses, their theatres, their concert houses and their *bier-kneipe*, or minor beer cellars, to pass the waning hours of the old year, with music, song, the drama and the farce, good cheer and merriment. On that night, too, all their shops, of every description, are decked out in the most tempting manner with all the oddest and showiest wares, tricked off with flowers, real or artificial, and limitless wealth of evergreen. The *Christ-bauemen*, or Christmas trees, are readorned with all their tapers, bells, glass balls and gilt devices, and dazzlingly illuminated; and there is no passage of life so humble, no branch of commerce so peculiar, that it does not find some method of outwardly expressing the internal influence of the festival. The finest melodies are sung, the best theatricals presented, the choicest viands brought, the handsomest adornments exhibited, and the rarest wines and hottest punches quaffed. Beauty puts on her most charming graces, manhood revels in its strength, old age smiles upon youth and chuckles over the joys of former days. All is happiness on the surface at least, and where there is sorrow it too takes counsel of hope for the coming year. Such is the German idea of the celebration of *Sylvester Abend*, or New Year's Eve and the day that follows. New friendships are formed and cemented, old feuds are reconciled, fresh projects and matrimonial alliances started, and altogether, the back is turned upon the unpleasant things of the past, and a beaming countenance hails the new-born January. As the clocks ring out the hour of midnight, all this festivity pauses for a moment, to listen, and as the last stroke dies into silence, all big and little, old and young, male and female, rush into each other's arms, and hearty kisses go round like rolls of labial musketry, with the exclamation "Prost's Neujahr!" (Hail the New-Year!) Gentlemen and ladies in the bloom of youth heartily approve this custom, and their venerable predecessors likewise seem to relish it, if 'twere only for the sake of "Auld Lang Syne!" Such was the picture in New-York on Wednesday night and Thursday. All the places of amusement were crowded, and in hundreds of private dwellings the mirthful usages of Fatherland were duly celebrated. The custom of shooting the old year out and the new one in, which is so popular in the German rural districts, was not so fully observed as heretofore, in this City, and the discharge of guns, cannon and squibs was not sufficient to attract very great attention. Usually, a Leipsic or Waterloo field day could scarcely surpass it. Innumerable balls given by societies and private parties saw the night out, and invaded the morning. On New-Year's Day, LINDENMUELLER'S Odeon was a remarkable and characteristic German scene. The immense space was decorated with every fantastic device in gilt-work, flower-garlands, evergreens, and colored lanterns. Bird cages filled with little warblers hung here and there amid the festoons of drapery. American and German Republican flags; curious creations of pine and moss, represented Alpine scenes, with grotesque cottages, mills and whirring wheels driven by real water from artificial falls; stupendous Christmas trees dangled gifts of all descriptions, and the strangest shapes of tinsel work, from floor to roof, on far-extending branches. Long tables, covered with every species of toys, confectionery and fancy articles, tempted the gaze and purse at every turn, and embowered walks and alleys conducted the visitor through a labyrinth of pleasures. Of course the throng, largely composed of buxom women and babies, was immense, and, apart from beer, hot wine and arrack punches flowed in torrents, their mingled aroma filling the interstices of a tobacco-laden atmosphere. Lunch came off at 10 o'clock; then a grand concert, vocal and instrumental, from 3 until 6; another concert from 7 until 10, and a stupendous ball from 10 until 4 in the morning, followed and closed the *fête*. The giant punch-bowel, several feet in circumference, was emptied more than once, and a thousand voices and pairs of tripping feet made wild accompaniments. Taking the above as a model, the Atlantic Garden, the Colosseum, Busam's Fortuna Halle, the Constanz Brewery, the Deutsche Quelle, Shakespeare Hotel, and innumerable other places of less note, gave similar entertainments on a smaller scale. Among these the Volk's Theatre, on the Bowery, was resplendent with an illuminated cupola, a fancy ball, a midnight supper, patriotic transparencies, cannon-salutes and fireworks. The leading places of theatrical entertainment were also in gala, and thronged to suffocation.

At the Opera House on Broadway, WEBER'S grand opera, "Der Freischutz," was performed finely to a brilliant and delighted audience. At the New-Yorker Stadt Theatre there were two extra performances, "Das Volk wie es weint und lacht" ("The People—how it weeps and laughs") in the afternoon, and "Gute Nacht, Haenschen," a five-act comedy, in the evening. At the Metropolitan Rooms, Turners' Hall, Milleman's Hall, Nehring's and the National Hall were midnight balls. The leading German restaurants gave their customers and all the world who chose to come free entertainment throughout the day, according to an abundant bill of fare, which embraced some of the quaintest and most substantial dishes of Fatherland from "gaense-brust" to "Schweine knoechel und sauerkraut." Only the wine and beer were paid for, and, of course, the point of honor pierced many a cask and bottle.

Take all-in-all, the Germans had the best of the New-Year's Festival. This one particularly suited them, for it came marching on to the quickstep of "Freiheit und Recht"—of Freedom and of Right.

Five Points Ladies' Mission.

In consideration of the grand Thanksgiving festival, and the Christmas gifts to the children, the day was allowed to pass without any public observance. The teachers improved the time as a holiday, and to them it was a much needed recreation.

The week's vacation has afforded an opportunity to put the pleasant rooms of the institution in something more than their accustomed good order, and we were quite charmed with the air of neatness pervading all the apartments. The superintendent seems to be entirely devoted to his good work, and under his auspices the institution must continue to be an important nursery of moral and intellectual improvement.

Soldiers' Relief Association.

A few sick and wounded veterans arrived in ambulances, and were made comfortable by the ever faithful and attentive Col. HOWE, who has a smile and a kind word for every comer. A large number of the defenders of the "old flag" were present in the spacious apartments, enjoying, in a quiet way, the hospitalities which are daily offered to those who have served in our armies, and who may be in a situation to demand the sympathy and aid of the benevolent and patriotic.

The Superintendent informs us that he is now, for the first time, unable to respond to all the calls made upon the Association. Many articles necessary for the comfort of sick and wounded soldiers, while in hospital and during their homeward journeys, have become exhausted by the constantly increasing demands. New sources of supply must be opened, or our brave boys must suffer privations which ought not to be permitted after the hardships they have already endured. Shirts, drawers, socks, and wrappers are much needed, and donations of second-hand clothing would be particularly acceptable.

Old Ladies' Home.

This institution, situated in Forty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue, is sustained by the Methodist Episcopal Church in the City. It was organized in 1850, and consequently numbers thirteen years of usefulness. The present building, which has been in use six years, is commodious and comfortable. The plan inside is very simple, the dormitories being easy of access; externally, we could wish the architect had kept the object of the structure more in view when he planned the stoop, which must be inconveniently high for the inmates, as it necessitates some very tall climbing. There are now living there fifty four old ladies, all of whom seem contented and happy: some of them are very aged. The Committee have just concluded their annual Fair for the benefit of the Institution, which is still somewhat in debt. Yesterday the sisters, as they are called, dined at the usual hour, and in the usual manner, having a good old-fashioned time all to themselves.

The Ladies' Home.

The building corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, formerly for foundlings, is occupied as a Military Hospital, under the above name. There are nearly 500 patients, convalescent and otherwise. It is supported by the United States Government, and is in charge of six physicians, each one having an assistant—Dr. ALEX. B. MOTT being their chief. Opposite are three wooden structures, built expressly for the reception of sick and wounded soldiers. These were erected under Dr. MOTT'S supervision, and are excellently well designed, so as to admit light and air. There are altogether nine wards—one devoted to fevers, one to diseases of the eye and ear, the others to wounded patients generally. Yesterday, with the usual religious exercises, conducted by Rev. Dr. SMITH, Dr. MOTT gave a dinner to those under his care, which might have satisfied the palate even of an epicure. The tables were quite elegantly laid out with an abundance of good things, and the halls and wards handsomely decorated with flags and evergreens.

Five Points' House of Industry.

The day passed quietly at the Industrial School, the energies of the Superintendent and his corps of assistants having been so much taxed for the Thanksgiving and Christmas festivals as to render a New-Year feast impracticable. On Thanksgiving Day over one thousand persons were furnished with an excellent dinner at the tables of this institution. Of these, about one hundred were the permanent inmates of the House; some three hundred were children who come in daily for their meals, and the instruction imparted in the school, and the balance were "outsiders" of every conceivable grade and stripe. All who had nowhere else to go for a good Thanksgiving dinner, were made welcome at these tables. The Christmas dinner was prepared only for the inmates and scholars, consisting about four hundred children.

This is a very interesting charity. The most casual survey of its class-rooms is sufficient to convince the visitor of the benign influence it exerts over the unfortunate class for whose benefit it was established. Beginning with the infant class, and going through from the lowest to the highest, in rotation, one is struck with the uniformity as well as the rapidity of improvement that is manifest. Most of the children enter the primary department, the unwashed, untutored, unmitigated off-spring of "subterranean" degradation. After two or three years attendance at the school, we find them neat, intelligent and polite, and fitted for homes in good families, where they may become happy and useful members of society.

The *Monthly Record*, edited by the Superintendent, furnishes a very complete exhibit of the objects and operations of this benevolent enterprise.

Colored Orphan Asylum.

New Year's day here was observed in the usual holiday manner, all lessons being suspended, a good dinner provided, and the children, numbering 225 in all, allowed to amuse themselves as they liked best. The building, which occupies the site on Fifth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, is 170 feet long and fifty feet in depth. It cost originally $20,000; improvements and additions have been made to the extent of $8,000, and an hospital erected at an outlay of $10,000 more, making the aggregate expense involved in its completion, $38,000. It was established twenty-six years ago, the present edifice having been used for the purpose through a period of twenty years. In it is a nursery, three large school-rooms, a long dining-hall, several very spacious sleeping apartments, together with numerous smaller offices and rooms. Outside are two large play-grounds, with walks and shade trees. A remarkable fact in the internal economy of the establishment is that, although the inmates are well fed and clothed, the cost is only 7 cents a day per individual. The debts have all been paid, and to the credit of the management be it said, they own twenty-five valuable lots on Fifth-avenue. There are seven lady teachers. The children are admitted at the age of three, and remain till they are twelve years old. Among them are many bright, intelligent faces, some almost fair, with brown curly locks and agreeable regular features. They come from all parts of the State, and are taught the branches of a common school education. They were at dinner when we entered, and such a clatter of knives and forks and spoons was seldom heard outside those walls; it was something terrible the way in which the food disappeared. The 1st of January, 1863, will be remembered by them more than as a holiday—it will go down to their posterity as a day of jubilee and rejoicing, the dawning of which brought freedom to their race in free America.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Important Correspondence—Resolutions Relative to Rebel Privateers Fitted Out in British Ports.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, President PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., in the Chair. About twenty members were in attendance.

Mr. LOWE, from the special Committee appointed at the last meeting to raise funds for the relief of the suffering operatives of England, made a verbal report, that a meeting of citizens had been held, at which a Citizens' Committee was appointed for the same purpose, and requested that the Committee of this Chamber be authorized to coöperate with the Citizens' Committee. The report was accepted, and the Committee were authorized so to act.

The following correspondence was read:

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Dec. 4, conveying a copy of the resolutions adopted on that day by the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

Your obedient servant, JOHN HAY.

A. C. RICHARDS, Esq.

FROM SECRETARY WELLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 11, 1862.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 6th inst., inclosing a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, on the 4th inst., recommending and suggesting that one or more naval steamers be dispatched to cruise about the Equator, etc., for the protection of American commerce, and in reply would respectfully state the Department has already dispatched armed vessels in that direction.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

A. C. RICHARDS, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, New-York.

LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.

SIR: I am directed by the President of this Chamber to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th ultimo, (erroneously addressed to the Board of Trade in London,) transmitting a series of resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, relative to the burning of the ship *Brilliant* by the steamer *Alabama*, and I am to inform you that it shall be laid before the Council of this Chamber at the earliest opportunity.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,
ROBERT TRONSON, Secretary.

J. A. STEVENS, Jr., Secretary Chamber of Commerce, New-York.

LONDON COUNCIL OF TRADE.

OFFICE OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE, WHITEHALL, Dec. 2, 1862.

SIR: I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for trade, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th ult., and I am to request that you will inform the Council that the resolutions passed by the Chamber on the subject of the burning of various ships by the *Alabama* have been received, and will be laid before her Majesty's Government. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. EMMERSON TENNENT.

P. M. WETMORE, Esq., introduced resolutions, which were adopted, reaffirming the former action of the Chamber in favor of a Coinage Department in the Assay Office of this City, and urging Congress to pass the bill now before the House of Representatives, providing for such a department.

The ravages of the pirate *Alabama* were then informally discussed, pending which Mr. LOWE introduced the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, On the 21st day of October last, a statement emanating from Capt. HAGAR, of the ship *Brilliant*, recently burned at sea by the captain and crew of the steamer *Alabama*, was produced in this Chamber, and a series of resolutions was unanimously adopted, the object of which was to warn the merchants of Great Britain in a friendly spirit of the evil consequences likely to ensue from a repetition of such piratical acts from the fitting out in the port of Great Britain, of other vessels like the *Alabama*, destined to plunder and destroy our commerce on the high seas; and,

Whereas, This Chamber is led to believe that other vessels have sailed from the ports of Great Britain, or are about to sail, for the express purpose of destroying American ships in distant parts of the world; and in an answer of Earl RUSSELL to the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce is found the following passage, to wit: "Sir, I am instructed by Earl RUSSELL, in reply to your letter of the 6th inst. respecting the destruction by the Confederate steamer *Alabama* of British property embarked in American vessels, and burned by that steamer. Earl RUSSELL desires me to state to you that British property on board a vessel belonging to one of the belligerents must be subject to all the risks and contingencies of war, so far as the capture of the vessel is concerned. The owner of any British property, not being contraband of war, on board of a Federal vessel captured and destroyed by a Confederate vessel of war, may claim in a Confederate Prize Court, compensation for destruction of such property." And, whereas, action on the part of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, so far as is at present known, has been limited to a reference of the proceedings of this Chamber to their Council, and on the part of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for trade to Her Majesty's Government, as set forth in the two communications just read from Messrs. TRONSON and TENNENT, Secretaries of these bodies.

And whereas, Since the month of October last, it has come to the knowledge of this Chamber, that the *Laurette*, T. B. WALES, and other ships have been captured and burned by the *Alabama*, and that in the first named, a considerable portion of the cargo was on British account, and certified to be such, and under the hands and seal of a British consul; *and whereas*, There is no evidence before this Chamber to show that in the absence of a recognized government of which to demand redress, the British government has issued orders to the naval commanders of her Britannic Majesty's ships of war to hunt down and destroy the *Alabama*, as an offender against the property and honor of Great Britain as well as an offender against the rights and interest of humanity; and, whereas, it is alleged that the *Alabama* is continually supplied from Great Britain with coal and ammunition, by means of which she is enabled to continue her piratical courses against American commerce; the consequence being to raise the premium of insurance on American vessels and their cargoes, and to depress the rates of freight on American ships; and to transfer our carrying trade to vessels of other nations; this Chamber is led to the following conclusions:

1. That through the active instrumentality of the subjects of Great Britain, the so-called Confederate States are furnished with ships, men, arms and ammunition, with which to war upon the commerce of the United States.

2. That without such foreign aid the States in revolt against the Government of the United States would be powerless to effect any injury to our commerce on the high seas.

3. That this war upon American commerce, carried on by ships built and manned in Great Britain, is not rebuked by the British Press generally; is not discouraged by the public sentiment of a once friendly nation claiming to be governed by high and honorable principles, and is not effectively and thoroughly arrested by the strong will and stronger arm of the British Government.

4. That as a result of the foregoing facts and conclusions, the merchants of the United States *are subjected in a certain degree to the evils that would attend a state of war with Great Britain*, and are compelled to witness the carrying trade of their country transferred from their own vessels to British bottoms, under all the sanctions and advantages of peace and neutrality to the latter—while the source of this great peril, threatening to drive American commerce from the ocean is of British origin.

Now, therefore, *Resolved*, That a Committee of ten be appointed to take into consideration the foregoing, and to report, at a special meeting to be called for the purpose, what action it becomes this Chamber to take in the premises.

Mr. LOWE urged the passage of the above in a brief and calm statement of the facts regarding the *Alabama*, and also read a letter from our Consul at Liverpool, Mr. DUDLEY, detailing the efforts made by him to induce the British Government to prevent the *Alabama* from sailing. Mr. DUDLEY states that four more privateers are now being built in Liverpool and one in Glasgow, and that their aim and purpose is well known to the English Government.

Mr. CONKLING seconded the resolutions, and recommended that the merchants of New-York and the country, urge upon the Government the necessity of granting letters of marque, or rather, "permission," as they were termed by a British Statesman, to counteract the effects of the action of Great Britain.

Capt. MARSHALL also spoke in favor of the resolutions, and said it was about time that the merchants of this country, and others, should begin to regard England, as she is—our enemy.

Mr. MAURY stated that he had private advices from England that the *Alabama* was so constructed as to be able to evade the fastest war steamer afloat, and that other privateers were building for the rebels that would even excel her.

The President appointed the following gentlemen as members of the Committee provided for in the resolutions:

A. A. Low, R. B. Minturn, C. H. Marshall, Denning Duer, Thos. Tileston, John D. Jones, L. Bierwith, W. H. Aspinwall, Moses H. Grinnell, Ezra Nye.

The Board then adjourned.

International Relief Committee.

The Treasurer of the International Relief Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions since Dec. 30, 1862:

Mrs. Edward King, Newport, R. I.	$100 00
"Brooklyn"	5 00
Christmas Day collection	10 10
Rev. J. Caldwell, Calais, Me.	5 00
Philip Schuffelin & Co	100 00
Total	$220 10
Previously reported in cash	107,753 97
Grand total	$107,974 07

A. A. LOW, Treasurer,
No. 31 Burling-slip.

Compliment to the President of the Board of Councilmen from the Members.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Board of Councilmen, Wednesday evening, the members repaired to the janitor's room, in the basement, where a pleasant little affair occurred in the shape of a parting present from the members to the President of the Board, Mr. CHAS. C. PINCKNEY. The present consisted of a superb gold watch, with chain and seal attached, valued at $500. The presentation was made by Mr. MORGAN JONES, former President of the Board, with a few appropriate remarks, in which he spoke of the ability, impartiality and suavity with which Mr. PINCKNEY had presided over the deliberations of the Board during the past year, and said that it was the unanimous wish of the members that he should accept some token of their regard and esteem, on his retiring from the Board.

Mr. PINCKNEY, in accepting the present, said it afforded him the highest gratification to receive such a token of the regard and esteem of his fellow-councilmen, and it would be to him a perpetual memento of the many pleasant associations they had enjoyed together. He had never known a legislative body where the discussions and deliberations were conducted with greater courtesy or a more general good feeling and temper than the Board of Councilmen of 1862. Those who were to continue in the Board the coming year, he said, would doubtless miss those whose constituents had failed to appreciate their services, like Mr. Barney, Mr. Lent, Mr. Long, Mr. Keech, himself and others. In mentioning the names of the retiring members, the speaker hit off the peculiarities of each, much to the amusement of the company.

In conclusion, he would indulge the hope that, should they never meet again in legislative discussions in this life, they might all join in the more important deliberations of the life to come, where the petty affairs of time will be merged in the realities of eternity. Mr. PINCKNEY'S remarks were received with much applause by the company, and the affair wound up with a collation, which was thoroughly tested and approved of by the entire party.

Maj. Gen. Butler.

The steam transport *S. R. Spaulding*, Capt. HOWES, arrived Thursday morning, from New-Orleans on the 24th ult., bringing as passengers Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, Mrs. BUTLER, and the General's Staff. The entire party went to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where Gen. BUTLER quietly passed the day, receiving visits from his intimate friends, but avoiding anything in the way of a public reception by keeping the knowledge of his arrival secret. Yesterday morning Gen. BUTLER accompanied by Col. Shaffer, Chief Quartermaster; Capt. Haggerty, Judge Advocate, and Capt. Puffer, Aide, took the early train for Washington. He will return to this City in a day or two.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

An Agreeable Surprise.—On New-Year's Eve the United States Revenue Inspectors, headed by the Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Surveyor of the Port, proceeded in a body to the residence of J. L. Van Boskerck, in Vestry-street, and took possession of the premises. Mr. Patterson, Chairman of the committee, then introduced the Surveyor, who proceeded to present, in behalf of the Inspectors, a splendid testimonial, consisting of four pieces of silver plate, of Ball, Black & Co.'s manufacture, worth about $300. Mr. Andrews was extremely felicitous in his remarks, feelingly alluding to the number of years Mr. V. B. had faithfully discharged the duties of Assistant-Surveyor, under different Administrations, with entire satisfaction to all; that in thirty-two years he had not missed ten days by leave of absence, sickness or any other cause; that he had never been in an omnibus but once, when he visited the grave of his child in Greenwood, and said if he himself had discharged the duties of his office to the satisfaction of the public, it was owing to the fact that Mr. V. B. was his adviser. He closed by presenting the testimonial, asking Mr. V. B. to remember in after years the United States Revenue Inspectors under the Administration of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Van Boskerck, in a few feeling remarks, accepted the gift. The Surveyor then, in behalf of the Inspectors, presented Mr. Andrew R. Trotter, Boarding Officer, a valuable American gold watch and chain. Mr. Trotter responded in a very happy style. Mr. Van Boskerck then invited the party to partake of a collation, at which good things were ate, drank and said. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were T. J. Brown, Esq., Deputy-Surveyor; Capt. George C. Byrnes; the Surveyor's Aids, Messrs. Isaacs, Archer and Graham; Robert Johnson, Esq., and others. Speeches in response to complimentary toasts were made by Surveyor Andrews, Deputy-Surveyor Brown, Messrs. Graham, Gardiner, Hall, Grover and Plumo. Great credit is due to the Presentation Committee and its able Chairman, Gen. Robert Patterson, for the agreeable manner in which the affair was carried out.

Handsome Testimonial.—On Tuesday evening Mr. James M. Thomson, one of the Deputy Collectors of City Revenue, appointed by Comptroller Haws, was the recipient of a magnificent gold chronometer watch and chain, which were manufactured expressly for him by the American Watch Company. Amongst the contributors are mentioned the names of Mayor Opdyke, Hon. David Dudley Field, Timothy G. Churchill, Esq., Hon. E. Delafield Smith, U. S. District Attorney, Hon. E. C. Cowdin, Alderman Ottiwell and Wm. T. Black. The ceremony took place at the Fulton Hotel, corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue, and the presentation address was made by U. S. District-Attorney Smith. Mr. Thomson made a handsome reply, thanking his friends for the splendid gift, and the company then partook of a delicious supper which had been prepared. Speeches were subsequently made by Hons. Charles S. Spencer, Elliot C. Cowdin, Alderman Ottiwell, Timothy G. Churchill, E. Delafield Smith, and others. Amongst the gentlemen present were Councilman Thomas Stevenson, John J. Townsend, Wm. S. Opdyke, Amos S. Chamberlain, Captains Sprague and Bennett, of the Twenty-ninth and Seventh Precincts. The occasion passed off pleasantly to all concerned. The following is the inscription on the inner case of the watch: "Presented to James M. Thomson, by his friends, as a testimonial of their respect and regard for his honesty and integrity. New-York, Dec. 25, 1862."

Death from Suffocation—A Man Buried Alive.—About 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, a man, whose name is unknown, while intoxicated, accidentally fell into an excavation, about fifteen feet in depth, in front of No. 63 East Broadway. The man was soon discovered, and the Police, aided by some citizens, attempted to get him out; but the victim had by this time become too stupid or too contrary to follow the advice given him by his would-be rescuers, and the consequence was that, owing to the crowd of persons gathered around the excavation, the earth gave way in a mass, and the man was buried alive. Great efforts were made to rescue him, but without success, and after working until 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the Police suspended operations until daylight, owing to the danger attending a further search in the night-time. The body was recovered about 9 A. M. yesterday, and taken to the Seventh Precinct Station-house where it will be retained until to-day, when Coroner Wildey will hold an inquest. The deceased was of medium size, well dressed, and apparently about 28 years of age. Any further information concerning him may be obtained either at the Seventh Precinct Station-house or at the Coroner's office, No. 4 Centre-street.

A Man With Two Wives.—James H. Sheppard, alias J. H. Smith, was arrested on Wednesday by Officer Crofut, upon the complaint of Mary Isabella Nealas, of No. 257 Second-street, who charges Sheppard with the crime of bigamy. From the evidence adduced before Justice Osborne, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, it appears that the following are the facts of the case: On the 5th day of February, 1856, the accused was married to Harriet Reed, by Rev. Mr. Osborne, at his residence in Eighteenth-street. On the 16th of February, 1862, Sheppard was again married, by Rev. W. F. Collins, to the complainant, Mary J. Nealas—his former wife at that time being living in this City. At the time the latter ceremony took place Sheppard gave his name as James H. Smith. The Justice committed Sheppard in default of $1,000 bail.

Fire in Grand-street.—About 7 o'clock this morning a fire originated in the attic of building No. 133 Grand-street, caused by some children setting fire to a bed with a match. The premises are occupied by Rosena Myers, (colored;) damage about $250. Insured for $400 in the Gebhardt Insurance Company. The building is damaged about $400. Insured. The grocery store underneath, owned by C. M. Landwehr, is damaged by water about $25. Insured for $1,000 in the North River Insurance Company.

Coroners' Inquests.—A boy, five years old, son of Patrick Murray, residing at No. 232 Sixth-street, accidentally fell through a hole in the Pier foot of Seventh-street, and was drowned. The body was not recovered. Patrick Regan, aged 16 years, fell overboard from a boat at the foot of Jackson-street, and was drowned. The body was not recovered. John Lawrence, an Irishman, aged 67 years, and lately residing at No. 143 First-avenue, while walking along the avenue fell down in an apoplectic fit and died in a few minutes. Coroner notified.

Arrest of a Ship's Captain.—Robert Osborn, captain of a ship lying in the North River, was arrested by officer Brady, of the First Ward Police, charged with stealing a $50 bill from Wm. Fowler, the colored cook and steward of the same vessel. Capt. Osborn, it is alleged, took the money from Fowler's pocket and refused to return it. Osborn was taken before Justice Connolly and held to bail in $500 to answer before the Court of Sessions.

Attempt at Suicide.—At about 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a German tailor, named Henry Kahman, residing at No. 209 West Thirty-second-street, attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself with a pair of shears. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. No cause was assigned for the rash act.

Fire in Church street.—About 10 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the basement of building No. 168 Church-street, occupied by James Ragan. Loss about $50; no insurance. Cause of fire unknown. The building is damaged about $50.

LAW REPORTS.

The Shepherd Arson Case—The Court of Appeals Order the Prisoner Discharged.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before Full Bench.

The People vs. *James Shepherd.*—The Prisoner, James Shepherd, was tried in the Court of General Sessions for the City and County of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1857, for the offence of arson in the first degree, and was found guilty by the jury. The offence alleged in the indictment was charged to have been committed on the 9th day of June, 1857, and the dwelling-house burned was stated to have been the dwelling-house of one Christian Gever. On the 21st day of December, 1857, judgment of death was pronounced upon the prisoner, and he was ordered to be executed on the 8th day of the ensuing February. His case was carried, by writ of error, to the General Term of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, for review, where the judgment of the Court of General Sessions was affirmed on the 11th day of June, 1859.

The prisoner's counsel contended before the Court of Appeals as follows:

This removal of the cause by writ of error was under the provisions of the third section of the act of April 12, 1855, (Laws of 1855, p. 613.)

First—The defendant cannot have judgment pronounced against him on the conviction in this case. The offence charged in the indictment was committed in 1857. The Revised Statutes then provided that such should be punished with death; but, by the act of 1860, the punishment for arson, in the first degree, (if punishable at all,) is changed "to imprisonment in one of the State Prisons, and to be kept in confinement at hard labor, for his or her natural life." That said provision of the act of 1860 cannot be applied to the arson in the first degree, alleged to have been committed by Shepherd, in 1857, as it changes the nature of the punishment. That said act, as far as relates to the offence found by the verdict of the jury, is *ex post facto*, and unconstitutional.

Second—That the Court cannot give judgment against the prisoner, under the ninth section of the act of April 14, 1860, because said section applied only to crimes committed *after* the passage thereof; and the Court cannot pronounce the judgment therein referred to upon a crime committed in June, 1857, said crime being arson in the first degree.

Third—That there is no punishment whatever prescribed by the act of April 14, 1860, for arson in the first degree, committed in June, 1857.

Points.—That the sentence of the prisoner to imprisonment at hard labor during his natural life, from and by the Court of General Sessions in April, 1861, was unauthorized by law,—first, because the ninth section of the act of April 14, 1860, and indeed the entire act, so far as the punishment of arson in the first degree is concerned, is applicable only to crimes committed *after* its passage, and is not retroactive in its language, and the Court cannot so construe it as to permit the punishment therein stated to be pronounced upon a crime committed in June, 1857, nearly three years before its passage, and which crime, at the time it was committed, was punished in a different method; second, because the act of April 14, 1860, so far as it creates a new punishment for the offence of arson in the first degree, different from what existed at the time the alleged offence of Shepherd was committed, and seeks to apply it to his case, is *ex post facto* in its operation, and, for that reason, unconstitutional and void.

Second—Where an act creating an offence, which was in force at the time of the finding of an indictment, is repealed before judgment is pronounced upon the offender, the previous proceedings are all discharged by the repeal, and cannot be proceeded upon afterwards, unless a special clause be inserted in the repealing act, authorizing it to be done.

Third—Where a defendant is indicted and convicted under a statute, for an offence, to which no penalty is annexed by the Legislature, the Court, on motion, will arrest the judgment, and discharge the prisoner from all further proceedings.

Fourth—Where a statute creates an offence, and prescribes a punishment or penalty, and the statute, or the penalty and punishment are subsequently repealed, the offences committed before such repeal and the proceedings thereupon are discharged, and cannot be proceeded on after, unless a special clause in the act of repeal enables the proceedings to be continued against previous offenders.

Fifth—Where an act, from its passage, repeals a former act which inflicts a punishment, and the repealing act imposes a new penalty on the same offence, an offence committed before the passing of the new act, but not tried until after, is not liable to punishment under either of the statutes.

Sixth—The prisoner having been tried and convicted for his alleged offence, in a Court of competent jurisdiction, upon a good indictment, and the Legislature having interposed to prevent the execution of the sentence by a repeal of the law, he cannot be again tried, and put in jeopardy a second time, for the same offence.

Seventh—The Act of the Legislature of April 17, 1861, which seeks to revive and make operative the punishment which the Revised Statutes prescribed for arson in the first degree at the time when James Shepherd is alleged to have committed his offense, is unconstitutional and void, and cannot have the effect the Legislature designed.

Eighth—If the Court should be of opinion that the prisoner is not subject to punishment, either under the revised statute, which existed at the time his alleged offence was committed, nor under the statute of 1860, the Court should arrest the judgment and discharge the prisoner from custody.

The Court now reversed the judgment below, and ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

John W. Ashmead and Alex. H. Reavey for prisoner; Nelson J. Waterbury for the people.

The James Divorce Case—Decree of Divorce Granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Mary A. James vs. *Edwin James.*—The plaintiff brought her action against the defendant, who is a noted English lawyer, now practicing at the New-York Bar, to recover a divorce on the ground of alleged adultery. The case was referred to in the Times of Nov. 23 last. Mr. James, although understood to deny the charges in the complaint, did not defend the case, and it was referred, and now resulted in a judgment of divorce *a vinculo*.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Loeschigk et al. vs. *Bridge et al.*—Settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Boeuken vs. *Boeuken.*—Marriage annulled.

Heroy vs. *Gibson.*—Receiver appointed.

Before Justice Bosworth.

The Perrse and Brooks Paper Works vs. *Willett, Sheriff.*—Case and exceptions settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Brady.

Johnson vs. *Foster et al.*—Allowance of $275 granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 2, 1863.

Amount	Stock	Price
$1,000	U.S. 6s '81. C. ex. In	98
32,000	Trea. 7 3.10 ₩ ct. Notes	102⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96¾
5,000	do	96⅝
25,000	do	96½
70,000	U. S. D. N's	128⅛
700	do	128
50,000	Mo. St. 6s	60
40,000	do	61
20,000	do	62
5,000	do	62¼
20,000	do	62½
10,000	do b10	63
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	111
1,000	Erie R. 3d M. B. '83	110
5,000	Erie 4th M. Bds	104
20,000	Erie 5th Mt. Bds.	99
4,00	Har. R. 3d M. ex. in.	92½
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8s, Old	113½
3,000	Mich. So. 2d. M	96
5,000	Mich. So. S. F.	105⅛
15,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	87
1,000	La C. & Mil. L. G.	30
6,000	Chi. & N W. As. Bd	67
35,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	38⅛
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st M	101
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	87
5,000	Cl. & P. 4 M. ex. div.	74
16,500	American Gold	133⅞
26,000	do	133¾
25,000	do	133⅞
50	Hanover Bk. ex. div.	85
6	B'k of Com.	94¾
5	Del. & H. Cn. Co.	118½
46	do	119
120	Penn. Coal Co	120
10	do	120½
20	do	120¼
790	Cumb. Coal Pref	15
150	do	14¾
40	do	14⅞
75	Pacific Mail S. Co	136¼
150	do	136½
50	do s10	136⅛
50	do	136¾
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R	107¼
250	do	107⅛
40	do	107
50	do s3	107¼
1200	Erie Railway	66
400	do	66⅛
900	do	66¼
200	do b15	66¼
200	do s10	66⅛
100	do b15	66⅜
200	Erie R. Pref b30	99
290	do	99
1100	Harlem Railroad	29⅛
300	do b10	29⅛
19	Al. & T. H. 2d Pref.	60¼
390	do	60½
100	do b30	61
5	Cl., Col. and Cin. R.	117
500	Hud. Riv. R.	82
50	do s30	82¼
50	do b30	82½
320	do	82⅛
100	do	82¾
50	do b30	83
300	do	83
150	do b30	83⅛
300	Harlem R. Pref. b30	60
200	do b60	60
200	do b30	59¾
100	do b30	59½
500	do	59½
100	Reading Railroad	78
100	do	78¼
100	Michigan Central R	92¼
300	do	92
8	do	91¾
300	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	46
100	do	45⅞
300	do	45¾
100	do	46⅝
200	M. S. & N I Gt'd St.	86¼
150	Illinois C. R. Scrip.	81⅛
600	do	82
100	do s10	82
1200	Clev. & Pittsb. R.	60
200	do	59⅞
600	do	59
700	do	58⅛
900	do	58
200	do s60	57⅛
200	do b30	58¾
50	Gal. & Chic. R.	83¾
400	do	84
150	do b15	84
40	do	83½
300	Clev. & Tol. R.	78
200	do b30	78
200	do	77¾
200	do s30	77½
200	do s30	77⅜
950	do	77½
100	do	77¼
100	do b30	77⅜
100	do s60	77
750	Chic. & Rock Is. R.	84
500	do	84¼
100	do	84⅛
200	do b30	84⅛
100	do	84⅛
200	Chic. B. & Q. R.	91
100	do b10	91
100	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	35
300	do	36

SECOND BOARD.

Amount	Stock	Price
$35,000	U.S. 6s '81. Cou.	98⅛
2,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	97⅛
2,000	U. S. 5s '74. Cou. ex int	89½
64,000	Trea. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	102⅛
50,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96¾
10,000	U. S. D. Nts	129⅛
100,000	do	129¾
1,000	do	130
2,000	do	129½
35,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	60
10,000	Mo. State 6s	65
5,000	do	64¾
5,000	do	64¼
35,000	do	64
10,000	do	63⅛
30,000	do	63
5,000	do b30	63⅛
20,000	do b10	63
10,000	do	62⅞
2,000	do	62⅛
10,000	Cal. St. 7s. ex. int.	115
10,000	Louisiana St. 6s	66
5,000	Erie 5th Mt. Bds.	99⅛
4,000	Gosh. Branch B	105
5,000	Mich. So. S. F.	106
5,000	C. & N. W. Asst. bs.	66
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	87½
5,000	A. & T. H. 1st M	101
5,000	do	101½
20	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	119
197	do	119⅛
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d ex. div	94⅛
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	71¼
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M	38½
15,000	Amer. Gold	135
50,000	do b30	135
25,000	do	134¾
50	Pac. M. Steam Co	136¼
20	do	136⅛
5	do	137
100	do	136¼
1000	Cumb. Coal Pref.	16
300	do	15⅞
1100	do b30	16⅛
100	Canton Company	17⅛
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	108⅛
100	do s60	108
150	do	108¼
900	Erie Railway	67¼
1800	do	67⅛
20	Erie R. Pref	99
500	do	98¼
100	Hudson R. s30	83⅛
100	do	83½
300	do	83¼
200	Harlem R.	29¾
1000	do	29⅛
200	do	29¼
100	do b30	29⅞
50	do	29
1200	Harlem R. Pref	59
100	do	58⅞
200	Reading R.	78⅛
200	Pits., Ft. W. & C. R.	61⅛
1800	Mich. Central R	92
100	do b30	93
200	do b30	92¼
1500	M. S. & N. I. R.	45¾
400	do	45⅞
200	do b30	46⅛
600	do	46
300	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	87
100	do b30	87
100	Clev. & Pitt. R. s60	57½
500	do	58⅛
200	do s60	58
500	do	59
500	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	83
550	do	83⅛
300	Galena & Chi. R.	84
550	do	84¼
144	Clev. & Tol. R.	78
700	do	78⅛
200	do s10	78¾
400	do	79
500	do s30	79
50	do	79¾
10	do	80
200	Chic. & R. I. R.	84¼
200	do	84⅛
500	do	84
60	Chicago, Bur. & Q. R	91
13	Alt. & T. Haute R.	32½
200	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pre.	61½
50	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	36
100	do	36½
[illegible]	do b30	37
100	do	37
[illegible]	Mil. & P. du C. 2d Pr.	85½

Friday, Jan. 2—P. M.

The New Year opened upon another extraordinary rise on the Stock Exchange. The buoyancy of demand and the confidence in the speculation were far ahead of the market before the holiday of yesterday. The excitement at the 1 o'clock meeting of the Public Board is almost unexampled in the violent fluctuations of 1862. The bidding on many of the Railways was even higher at the Second Session of the regular Board, when Erie Shares touched 67¼ ₩ cent., the highest point since the year 1856. One or two other Roads, like Illinois Central and Toledo, which were partially neglected in the morning, started up 1@2 ₩ cent., and New-York Central was done at 108¼ ₩ cent., a rise of 2¼ ₩ cent. since the day before the New-Year, while Cleveland and Pittsburgh and the Harlems were not so high as at the First Board. The Government Securities advanced 1 ₩ cent. on 6 ₩ cents of 1881, and 7.30 ₩ cents., and 2 ₩ cent. on United States Custom-house Notes; the last in sympathy with Gold Coin, which rose to 134⅞@135 ₩ cent. The magnitude of the sales to-day on nearly the entire list of Stocks, was ahead of Wednesday, though not equal to what might reasonably have been expected on so important an extra rise. A good many of the speculators appeared to move with much confidence of a future advance. So far as the Proclamation of the President enters into financial calculations, the effect, to-day, is decidedly favorable. The prospect of early emancipation in Missouri to be compensated by the United States Government, further advanced Missouri 6 ₩ cents to 64@65 ₩ cent. The realizations at the sudden movement from 52 ₩ cent. caused a slight reaction at the close of the day. The 6 ₩ cents of Tennessee begin to attract more speculative attention. The fact that this State is exempt from the proclamation of the President is considered favorably, and the implied meaning is that the State will soon be fully represented in Congress, like Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. At private sale we hear this afternoon that 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds have been done as high as 102⅞ ₩ cent. and interest.

At the 4 o'clock meeting of the Public Board the excitement continued, but the feeling was more equally divided between buyers and sellers. The general market left off about as follows, compared with the prices on the eve of the New Year:

	Wed.	Fri.		Wed.	Fri.
U. S. 6s, 1881	102½	99exd	Harlem	27	29⅛
Treas. 7.30 ₩ cts.	102	102⅝	Harlem Pref	58¼	58⅝
U.S. Notes C. H.	127¾	129⅛	Mich. Central	91⅛	91⅞
Gold Coin	133⅞	134⅝	Mich. Southern	45⅛	45⅝
N. Y. Central	106⅛	108⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	85⅛	87
Erie	65¼	67⅛	Illinois Central	82	83¾
Erie Preferred	96⅛	98½	Pittsburgh	58	58½
Hudson	80	83⅛	Galena ex. d.	83½	84
Pacific Mail	135⅝	136⅜	Toledo	76⅛	79¼
Panama	170	170	Rock Island	83xd.	84
Tennessees	56	60½	Reading	76⅛	77¾
Missouris	58	64			

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	103	American Exchange	96
Union	106	Bank of the Republic	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	118	Hanover	86

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, for which there is a large demand:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	111	T. H & A. 2ds. Pref	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	30
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	116	Chi. & N. W. G. B. ext.	87
Erie firsts, '68	116	Chi. & N. W. Appl. ext.	87
Erie seconds, '79	115	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	91½
Erie thirds, '83	110	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	80
Erie fourths, '80	103⅞	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	67
Erie fifths, '88	99	Chi. & N. W. seconds	38½
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1sts, '77	96	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	114
Hudson convert., '67	99	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	110
Harlem firsts, '69-73	108	Tol. & Wab. firsts	100½
Harlem seconds, '64	105	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86
Harlem thirds, '68	92½	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	107
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-72	113⅛	Chi. & R. I. firsts	112
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts	121	Clev. & Tol. s. f., ex int.	103
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	95	P., F. W. & C. 1sts, ex int.	106
N. Ind. Goshen line	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds, ex i.	94
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	105½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds.	76½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	111	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths, ex i.	74
St. L., Al. & T. H. 1sts, ex i.	100½		

The Money transactions on the Street to-day were to an extraordinary amount, embracing besides the customary collections after January, and for Dividends, &c., a large amount of cash business on the Stock Exchange and at the counters of the prominent dealers in Bullion, United States Stocks and Treasury paper. There was perhaps more done at Bank in paying out for Dividend than in lending to the brokers. The rate for Money is 6 ₩ cent. The rate of Exchange on London advanced to $1 47@$1 47½ ₩ cent. upon the rise in Gold Coin, and the calculation that a good many Dividends will be to remit for by the next or succeeding packet.

Mr. Stephen F. Masset has been admitted a member of the firm of W. R. Travers & Co., of the Stock Exchange.

The Bank of Commerce is to-day paying the January coupons on the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. This brings up the averages on this $3,000,000 issue of the 6 ₩ cent. Stock of Missouri to the present time. We learn that some discrimination is already being made in favor of the same Stock issued to the Pacific Railway Company, direct line, under the belief that this Company, following the example of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, will soon be able to take care of the interest. This issue amounts to $7,000,000.

We understand that Mr. William B. Bend has been admitted to the firm of Livermore, Clewes & Co., as a partner. Mr. B. has heretofore acted as the Cashier of the house.

A new firm in the business of the Stock Exchange has been established at No. 4 Broad-street, under the firm of Woodbridge & Morris. They will be chiefly identified as dealers and commission Brokers in Gold Coin and United States securities of every class. Mr. Woodbridge has heretofore been favorably known in the Dry Goods trade. Mr. Morris, the junior partner, has long been connected with the Uncurrent Money Department of the Metropolitan Bank, and is cordially indorsed by the officers of the Bank, and the firm has also leave to refer to the Bank of North America, to Messrs. A. Belmont & Co., and Read, Drexel & Co.

The States of Ohio and Illinois are to-day paying their January interest in Gold Coin. The State of New-York of course pays in Gold Coin as usual, through the Manhattan Company. The United States Government, as customary, pays off so much of the principal of the Public Debt in Gold Coin as matures under the practice of the Government on the 1st of January. The amount is $2,883,000, the remnant of the Loan of $5,000,000 made in 1812, payable, at the pleasure of the Government, at any time after the 31st of December, 1861. Some doubt has, of late, been expressed by our cotemporaries, as to whether this obligation would be promptly met by the Government in Gold Coin, in place of ordinary United States Notes of lawful tender, but as there was no sufficient reason for any departure from the uniform strict observance of the public faith, on all that concerns the Funded Debt of the United States, principal as well as interest, we forbore to remark on the subject in advance. The Treasury had no difficulty in the present instance of borrowing the requisite amount of Gold Coin, at a low rate of interest, to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the Customs Duties next Spring, before which time Gold exclusively must be paid into the Custom House. The Sub-Treasury is also paying to-day the January interest on about $90,000,000 6 per cents and $30,000,000 5 per cents of the United States Notes. The whole interest is about $3,450,000, of which $3,000,000 is registered as payable in this City.

Messrs. Thompson Brothers, No. 2 Wall-street, have just published a supplement to their well-known *Bank Note Reporter*, the Tax Law of the United States, abbreviated and alphabetically arranged, together with the official decisions made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenues. A Stamp Compendium is affixed to this pamphlet.

The Canceled Bond Scrip of the Illinois Central Company has advanced to 65 ₩ cent. This Scrip was issued to the amount of $1,750,000 in place of a corresponding amount of the Land Mortgage Bonds bought in with the proceeds of the Land sales of the Company, and distributed to the shareholders. The Scrip will bear the same rate of future Dividends as the Scrip shares, and it is now relatively cheaper in the market.

The Mariners' Savings Bank has declared their usual dividend, payable on the 21st of January, free of Government tax. The Irving Savings Institution the usual dividend, payable on and after the 19th of January. The American Fire Insurance Company a semi-annual interest dividend of 3½ ₩ cent., payable on demand. The Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent., free of Government tax, also payable on demand.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,286,473 61, (including for Customs, $93,000;) payments, $1,517,231 38; balance, $10,155,519 88.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the Port of New-York, for the week ending Jan. 1, 1863:

For the week.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Entered at the port	$1,869,381	$460,642	$1,045,399
Thrown on market	643,336	597,010	657,889
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$103,927,100	$43,636,689	$56,121,227
Thrown on market	97,689,428	45,123,490	60,000,556

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	708	$200,108	510	$176,191	20	$9,160
Mf. of Cot'n	372	72,212	328	75,377	13	4,568
Mf. of Silk	474	109,605	38	39,031	—	—
Mf. of Flax	2,320	201,340	372	81,246	6	1,952
Miscellan's	2,418	58,205	2,004	32,244	5	739
Total	6,292	$641,470	3,252	$403,929	44	$16,419
		403,929				641,470
Total entered		$1,045,399	Total marketed			$657,889

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 2, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 72 bbls. Ashes; 17,355 bbls. Flour; 99 bbls. and 652 bags Corn Meal, 200 bushels Wheat, 95 bushels Corn, 480 bushels Rye, 2,504 bushels Barley, 1,515 bushels Malt, 5,996 pkgs. Provisions, and 829 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $8 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has advanced to 68c. for Middlings ₩ lb., with sales reported, since our last, of 1,200 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active, and has again advanced 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 18,500 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 90@$6 10; poor to choice extra State at $6 25@$6 55, chiefly at $6 30@$6 40; Superfine Western, inferior to choice at $5 85@$6 05; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 80@$6 95 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 90	@ $6 10
Extra State	6 25	@ 6 55
Superfine Western	5 85	@ 6 05
Extra Illinois Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 35	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 80	@ 6 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 00	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	6 60	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 65	@ 10 00

Southern Flour is active and buoyant; sales of 2,000 bbls., at $6 90@$7 30 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 35@$9 for fancy to choice brands, and $9@$10 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in good demand, at advancing rates; sales 850 bbls. Extra, at $6 35@$8 10 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request, at $3 50@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 85@$3 95 for Jersey; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 10 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, at an advance of 1c. ₩ bushel. Sales, since our last, of 121,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 47@$1 50; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 42@$1 46; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, $1 37½@$1 41; Milwaukee Club at $1 30@$1 37; Chicago Spring at $1 23@$1 33, ₩ bush. Corn is in moderate request, and is up 1c. ₩ bushel. Sales since our last, 60,000 bushels at 78½c.@79c. for shipping Mixed Western; 74c.@75c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 65c.@73c. for unsound; 82c. for yellow Western ₩ bushel. Rye is salable at 85c.@96c., according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats are in good demand, including Canada at 68c.@70c.; Western at 69c.@71c., and State at 70c.@71c., ₩ bushel. Barley continues in active request, at $1 15@$1 50, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Sales 9,800 bushels. 1,500 bushels State Barley Malt were sold at $1 60 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in good request at 85c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand at steady prices, including new at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Sales, 120 bbls. New-Orleans, at 24c.@35c. ₩ gallon.

Stock of Molasses, Jan. 1.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Cuba Muscovado, hhds	4,101	3,826	2,294
Cuba clayed, hhds	931	531	74
Porto Rico, hhds	622	1,074	723
Total hhds	5,654	5,431	3,091
Total bbls	3,081	1,963	5,148

PROVISIONS—Pork has been lightly dealt in to-day, sales having been confined to 900 bbls. at $14 37½@$14 50 for Mess, and $11 62½@$12 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Stock 100,790 bbls., against 33,519 bbls. Jan. 1, 1862, and 14,402 bbls. Jan. 1, 1861. Cut Meats are very quiet, at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in fair demand at 7½c.@9c. ₩ lb.; sales, 600 boxes. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,000 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb. Beef is dull and heavy; sales, since our last, 120 bbls. at $13@$14 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Stock 111,472 tcs. and bbls., against 36,698 tcs. and bbls. Jan. 1, 1862, and 65,781 tcs. & bbls. Jan. 1, 1861. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ₩ tierce. India Mess. $25@$26 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@$15 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in moderate request at 15c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@25c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 9½c.@13c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Was quiet, at former rates. Messrs. Eugene O'Sullivan & Co., have prepared the following statement of the

Stock of Rice, Jan. 1.

	1862.	1863.
Carolina, tcs	1,837	—
East India, cleaned, bags	7,657	36,829
East India, uncleaned, bags	4,568	2,964
Para, casks and bbls	—	275

SUGARS—Sales, 300 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10½c.@10¾c.; and Cuba, at 9¼c.@9¾c. ₩ lb.

Stock of Sugar, Jan. 1.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Cuba, hhds	34,480	17,592	16,087
Porto Rico, hhds	1,138	1,655	750
New-Orleans, hhds	235	376	12,907
English Islands, hhds	790	469	96
Martinique, hhds	—	570	—
Total, hhds	36,643	20,762	29,840
Melado, hhds	4,759	1,426	123
Total Boxes	16,758	17,514	8,756
Total Bags	141,488	94,544	78,048

TALLOW—Sales, 75,000 lbs., at 10⅛c.@10¼c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in limited demand at unchanged prices.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse, in December:

	Ky.	Va.&N.C.	Ohio.	Total.
Stock Dec. 1, 1862, Hhds.	23,694	13	4	23,711
Received since	811	..	..	811
Total	24,505	13	4	24,522
Delivered since	4,587	1	—	4,588
Stock Jan. 1, 1863	19,918	12	4	19,934
Stock Jan. 1, 1862	14,669	612	8	15,289

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the Port of New-York in 1862:

	Hhds.
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1862	16,274
Receipts at this point	63,858
Total	80,132
Exports of the year 1862	50,442
Delivered for consumption	9,756
Stock in warehouses Jan. 1, 1863	19,934
Total	80,132

Spanish Tobacco Trade of the Port of New-York, in 1862:

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.	Total.
Stock Jan. 1, '62, bales	6,023	—	—	679	6,702
Received since	27,631	4,008	681	4,410	36,730
Total	33,654	4,008	681	5,089	43,432
Sales to Dec. 31, 1862	33,043	4,008	681	3,315	41,047
Stock Jan. 1, 1863	611	—	—	1,774	2,385

Messrs. M. Rader & Son, in their elaborate and carefully-prepared annual review, say that reliable estimates put down the extent of the new crop of domestic tobacco as follows:

In Missouri, hhds	12,000
Ohio River sections, hhds	10,000
Mason County and Kentucky River, hhds	10,000
Green River and Henderson County, hhds	10,000
Western District, hhds	8,000
Clarksville Districts, hhds	10,000
Grand Total, hhds	60,000

The crop of Missouri is described as of good quality. In the Ohio River, Mason County and Kentucky River, mostly light, flimsy and mixed, with a sprinkling of frosty leaf, and in the other sections as being much affected by worms, deficient in length, and lacking in a great measure its most essential quality, substance and gum; moreover, the ratio of common grades will be much larger than in the previous crop. Already large purchases have been made in the West at very full prices, averaging from 12c. to 14c. for light, and 15c.@18c. for heavy crops round; and most of these undertakings are not based on the expectations of an early profitable realization, but on the probability that, owing to a scarcity of field hands, the greater part of the negroes in Kentucky and Tennessee, having either run away, been freed, or removed further South, it will probably take a number of years before these sections can produce anything like a fair average crop, without counting in that those very sections have been and are the theatre of war in the Southwest. For Manufactured Tobacco, the past year has been the most active and exciting ever known in this branch of business. It would be impossible to give any correct estimates of the amount of business done during that period, as the immense speculations in the limited stock then on hand for a period of over seven months, say from February to September, was almost all constant resales and changing of hands of the old stocks. During the year, in consequence of the great demand for Plug Tobacco, about seventy factories were started in different States, and have been working to a full extent, the average being over 25 boxes ₩ day to each factory. The locations of these factories are as follows: 7 in New-York, 1 in Maryland, 3 in Ohio, 5 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Massachusetts, 4 in Illinois, 14 in Missouri, 19 in Kentucky, 2 in Indiana, 10 in Canada, besides several smaller factories in the Western States, whose average are four and five boxes per day. Two-thirds of this stock has found its way to this market, and has been resold to neighboring cities and for exportation. With a stock of near 33,000 boxes on hand the first day of last January, of which Virginia Tobacco was the largest part, our sales from March to August for California and Australia relieved the market of the great bulk of the better grades and at highly satisfactory prices. The same may be said of Western and City made black work 10s and ½ lbs., of which large quantities were sold in June, July and August for the Australian trade. Our stocks at this date are estimated at 40,000 packages, in dealers' and speculators' hands, and 40,000 packages held in the several other markets of the country. Of this there yet remain about 50,000 packages Virginia, but it is generally supposed that more than half of this old stock is in unmerchantable order. Also, about 7,000 packages Navy Pounds, held principally in the West. In this article considerable has been done on Government account for the navy; also to army sutlers. The balance of the stock consists principally of Western black work. In consequence of the imperfect working of the Tax laws, and no settled mode for obtaining the drawbacks on goods sold for export, our manufacturers have experienced some competition from goods made in Canada, which have been sent here and sold for exportation in bond, and at prices which our own manufacturers can only compete with when the drawback system is in full operation. For the last few months the business has been very stagnant, speculation having ceased, and but little inquiry for actual demand; the consequence has been, that a number of lots held outside the regular trade have been pressed on the market at a considerable falling off in prices from previous quotations; but it is the general impression that, with the high prices of the raw material, and a number of Western factories stopping work for want of remunerative prices, an advance from present prices will shortly take place. At the commencement of the year prices ranged: For Virginia, at an average of 35c. ₩ lb.; Western and City, do., 25c.@30c. In August prices reached their highest point, namely: $1@$1 20 for Virginia, and 45c.@50c. for Western and City; and in September, with the tax added, 65c., while to-day we quote the average price of Virginia, 80c.@85c.; Western and City, 50c.@55c., with the tax paid.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 39c.@39½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were somewhat brisker. For Liverpool the engagements included 17,600 bushels Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 6½d. ₩ bushel: 100 tcs. Beef at 4s. ₩ tce.; 1,000 boxes Cheese and 400 bags Clover Seed at 32s. 6d.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 20s. ₩ ton; 100 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s. ₩ bbl.; and by steamer, 1,000 pkgs. Provisions at 60s. ₩ ton; and 400 bales Hops at ⅜d. ₩ lb. For London, 1,200 bbls. Flour at 3s. 4d. ₩ bbl.; and 50 tons heavy goods at 32s. 6d.@35s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow, 85 pkgs. Provisions at 32s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Bremen, 500 bbls. Alcohol at 3½c. ₩ gallon; 150 pkgs. Butter at 40s., and 150 tons Cedarwood at 25s. ₩ ton; 250 bales Hops at ¾c. ₩ lb., and 400 bbls Shoe Pegs at 40c. ₩ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

United Kingdom	Dec. 16	Glasgow	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Anglo-Saxon	Dec. 18	Liverpool	Portland.
Persia	Dec. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Dec. 24	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Dec. 25	Liverpool	Portland.
Africa	Dec. 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec. 31	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washington	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Jan. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Jan. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.

FROM AMERICA.

Great Eastern	Jan. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	Jan. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Bohemian	Jan. 3	Portland	Liverpool.
Europa	Jan. 7	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Jan. 10	New-York	Glasgow.
Etna	Jan. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Jan. 10	New-York	Southampton
Persia	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 17	New-York	Southampton
Africa	Jan. 21	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 24	New-York	Southampton
China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamship *Glasgow* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at......5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. E. T. Hiscox, D. D., will preach a sermon to young men, at the 16th-st. Baptist Church, near 8th-av., (Rev. W. S. Mikel's,) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are especially invited.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM.—The Rev. Henry Highland Garnet will preach on Sunday Evening, in Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion-sts. Subject—*The Year of Jubilee.* The friends of freedom are invited, at 7½ o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal), in East Fourteenth street, between 3d and 4th-avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock, P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

THE CREATION SERIES.—REV. W. R. Tompkins, will preach the fourth in this series of discourses upon the character and attributes of God, as exhibited in Nature, in the New-England Church, South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, on SUNDAY EVENING, (if pleasant.) Subject—*Physical Geography.* Service at 7½.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY—CHURCH OF Epiphany, Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Seats free. Service at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. Frederick P. Wiley will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., in the EVENING.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP STEVENS, OF Pennsylvania, will preach in the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner of 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, in behalf of the St. Luke's Hospital Association connected with that Parish. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MR. STEPHEN PAXSON, THE SUNDAY School Missionary of Illinois, will speak before the Juvenile Missionary Association of Westminster Church, corner of First-place and Clinton-st., South Brooklyn, at its annual meeting, on SUNDAY, 4th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The friends of children are invited.

AT ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH, 41st-st. near 6th-av., Prof. Mattison will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. The morning discourse will relate to the opening of the New-Year, and the evening topic will be the President's edict of Emancipation. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

REV. HENRY KIMBALL WILL PREACH in the First-st. Presbyterian Church, near 2d-av., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning subject—*Wisdom of God in the Year*; Evening—*The Devil a Fool.*

LADIES' HOME, UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., will address the soldiers on SUNDAY next. Service on Sundays at 3 o'clock P. M.; daily prayer at 3½ o'clock P. M. All are invited.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Stone Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock he will deliver his fifth lecture to young men. Text—*This our Son is a Drunkard.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place.—Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

A NEW-YEAR'S SERMON WILL BE preached by Rev. I. S. Kalloch, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½. Subject for the morning—*The Fulfillment of the Lord in the Sermon on the Mount,* at 10½.

NOTICE.—REV. R. C. SHIMEALL WILL REPEAT his next discourse on the Angelic Orders, in the large hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st., (D. V.,) on SUNDAY, Jan. 4, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Satanic Agency since the Fall of Man.*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. The afternoon being for Deaf Mutes. To-morrow evening Rev. F. D. Hagan will preach.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. EDWARD PAYSON HAMMOND, whose labors have been so greatly blessed in revivals of religion, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, and every subsequent evening of the week, except Saturday, in the North Presbyterian Church (Dr. Hatfield's), corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., commencing at 7½ o'clock. He will also attend a Union Prayer Meeting, to be held in the same Church, every afternoon of next week, commencing at 3 o'clock. The meetings for Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday afternoons, will be for children.

ATHENÆUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., SUNDAY, Jan. 4, at 10½ A. M., on the *Signs of the Times*, and at 7½ P. M., the second of a course to young people, on *Perils of a City Life to Young Women.* Singing by Mr. Waters' Sunday School vocalists and others. Come early if you would have seats. Choir Rehearsal Saturday evening, at the Athenæum. Singers generally invited.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—IN THE South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. On SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, will deliver the introductory discourse of this celebrated series of doctrinal sermons now so eagerly anticipated by the religious public. Theme—*The Unity of Christian Theology.* The Pastor, Rev. A. H. Burlingham, will preach in the MORNING.

COMMUNION SERVICES OF THE ELM-place Congregational Church, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. The anniversary of the Missionary Association, connected with the Sunday School, will take place in the EVENING, Jan. 4. Addresses by Mr. Stephen Paxon, Mr. Abbe, and the pastor, Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett. Singing by the school. Services will commence at 7 o'clock.

LAFAYETTE-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—A meeting in behalf of Foreign Missions will be held in the Lafayette-av. Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Cuyler's, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 4th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock. The speakers will be Rev. Daniel Bliss, of Syria, Rev. Dr. Gulick, of Micronesia, and Rev. Albert Bushnell, of West Africa.

A PUBLIC MEETING—UNDER THE AUSpices of the American Sunday School Union—will be held SABBATH EVENING, the 4th inst., in the Fifth-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 19th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Rev. Wm. B. Truax and Mr. Stephen Paxson will address the meeting. All interested in the Christian education of our neglected children are invited to attend.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Bethany Baptist Church, 55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The monthly concert of the Sabbath School will take place in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. MISSION—UNion Hall, corner of Av. C and 4th-st. Rev. Stanley D'Orsay preaches EVERY SABBATH EVENING at the above-named place. Services commence at 7 P. M. Prayer Meeting after sermon, to which the public are cordially invited. Seats free. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Prayer Meeting Monday, and Class Tuesday evenings.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth, and especially such as wish to know the way to obtain eternal life, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

SECOND HAWKINS' ZOUAVES GOING TO CHURCH.—This battalion will march from headquarters, cor. Broome and Mercer sts., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, to attend services at the 16th-st. Baptist Church, where an appropriate sermon will be preached by the pastor, Rev. W. S. Mikels. The battalion will be commanded by Maj. T. W. Conway.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE—City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. Chas. C. Goss will preach a New-Year's sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. "Coronation," "Old Hundred," and appropriate selected pieces by the Musical Alliance. Everybody welcome. Seats free. Sunday School at 2 o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Moses Ballou gives a New-Year's sermon on SUNDAY morning. In the evening he will commence a series of discourses on *The Doctrine of Human Depravity as it is in Creeds and Confessions of Faith, and as it is in the facts of experience and observation.*

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Services SUNDAY, Jan. 4, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, U. C. Brewer. Subject for the Morning—*Duties of the New Year*; for the Evening—*The Bible and American Slavery in Connection with the President's Proclamation.* The public are invited to attend.

A COURSE OF SERMONS ON "THE Superiority of Universalism as a Practical Power," by Rev. E. G. Brooks, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs. Fifth discourse on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, on the doctrine of *Human Relationship.* Inquirers invited. New-Year's sermon at 10½ o'clock.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., a "New-Year's sermon," and at 7½ P. M.—Subject, *The Bright Light in the Clouds.* Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the pastor every Tuesday evening.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL SPEAK at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Jan. 4, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*True and False Education, with Especial Application to the Young.* Admission 5 cents. At 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Spirits in Prison.* Admission 10 cents.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. Cheever will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, on the *Good Providence of God in the Emancipating Edict of the President, and the Means of Securing its Accomplishment.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

SAMUEL S. SNOW—MESSENGER OF THE Judgment Dispensation, will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., on *The Prophecies Relating to the Present Great Crisis of the World, and Speedy Appearance of Christ.* Seats free.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the Eastern Dispensary will be held in the Trustees of the Dispensary Rooms, No. 57 Essex-st., corner of Grand, Market-building, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1863, at 7½ o'clock.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Division-st.—Rev. J. Pegg, Jr., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., a New-Year's Sermon, and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Departed Year.* Seats free.

FIRST FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. Jas. E. Phillips. Prayer and conference meeting at 3 o'clock P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, ATTORNEY-ST.—Rev. Wm. P. Hammond, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and evening, at 7 P. M. Preaching in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The public invited. Seats free.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., west side.—Preaching in this church on SUNDAY next, 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning. Prof. Hitchcock will preach at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. James B. Dunn, at 10½ A. M. *New-Year's Sermon.* EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Two Years of Civil War and Future Prospects.*

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. WM. H. Milburn, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; EVENING, at 7½. Communion after morning service. Seats free.

REV. DUNCAN C. NEVIN WILL PREACH, Providence permitting, in the Mt. Pleasant R. D. Church, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

EMANCIPATION.—DR. THOMPSON WILL preach at the Broadway Tabernacle TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, upon *the Influence of Christianity in Abolishing Slavery.*

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORner of 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. SABBATH SCHOOL at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORner Pacific and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor, Prof. M. R. Vincent, at 10½ A. M., a New-Year's sermon, and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 54TH-ST., NEAR 2d-av., Rev. Ralph Hoyt, Rector. Service on SUNDAY at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats, free. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Ebbitt Hall on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The First of January—its Fear, its Hope.*

REV. DR. JOHNSON, OF THE GENERAL Theological Seminary, New-York, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near New Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. All are welcome.

MORAVIAN CHURCH—CORNER OF HOUSton and Mott sts. Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,
NO. 20 JOHN-ST.
FINE PLATED WARE.

Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entré Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.
ALSO,
Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
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Continues to serve complete assortments of eatables on the style of Chevet, of Paris, such as Game, Fowl, Patés, Galantines, Water Ices, Sorbets, &c.
Orders for the Holidays will be punctually attended to.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and German nice-fitting corsets, at $1; new shape Skirts, best steel, 60c.; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Fairy Circle—In and out of Place—Barney the Baron.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Haughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—A Bachelor of Arts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL—Lucretia Borgia.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Jewess of Frankfort; or, The Vision of Fate, afternoon and evening; Driesbach's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART (No. 652 Broadway)—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

IRVING HALL—Philharmonic Society.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Code des Femmes—Le Serment d'Horace.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—Jean de Paris.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln was given to the world on the 1st inst., and has probably been already perused by the great majority of readers in the loyal States. It declares the freedom of all slaves in those portions of the country now in armed rebellion against the Government. Those portions comprise the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, excepting those parts of Virginia and Louisiana which are under Government control. He enjoins upon the persons thus declared free to abstain from all violence, except in necessary self-defence, and further declares that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, man vessels, etc.

The great battle at Murfreesboro, the preliminaries of which were noted in Thursday's Times, commenced in earnest on Wednesday. The fighting appears to have been terrible. At 2 o'clock P. M., Gen. Thomas had broken the rebel centre, and our whole line was immediately advanced under the personal supervision of Gen. Rosecrans—the artillery under Gen. Negley, meantime, still playing with fearful effect upon the broken ranks of the enemy. Gen. Crittenden's left wing had taken the intrenchments at Murfreesboro. On our side Gens. Stanley, Rosseau and Palmer had been wounded, while on the rebel side Gens. Cheatham and Rains had been killed. This was the latest bulletin we had received up to 1 o'clock this morning, though the telegraph line was working to Nashville, and it was understood that the battle was renewed yesterday morning. We hope to obtain a knowledge of the result before going to press.

Not the least important of the news from the West, this morning, relates to the defeat of John Morgan, the guerrilla. During his last raid into Kentucky he has been met at various points by our forces, and has almost invariably been worsted. The most decisive defeat he has suffered, however, was at the hands of Col. Hoskins, of the Twelfth Kentucky Regiment, commanding the National forces at Lebanon. He attacked Morgan on Thursday, south of the Columbia road, killed and wounded several of his men, and captured sixty, together with their caissons, ammunition, wagons and provisions. Gen. Boyle telegraphs from headquarters, in Louisville, that Morgan has paid dearly for all the damage he has done this time.

Gen. Wright, commanding the Department of the Ohio, has notified the War Department of the successful expeditions against the guerrillas—one into Campbell County, Tenn., in which a camp of rebels 350 strong was completely broken up; and the other into the eastern part of Powell County, Ky., in which a large band of guerrillas, with supplies for Humphrey Marshall's army, were surprised and routed.

From the Army of the Potomac we have no news of special importance. The rebel Stuart, it is reported, has succeeded in making his way back across the Rappahannock, somewhere in the vicinity of Warrenton. Several contrabands came into camp yesterday, and were received in accordance with the terms of the President's Proclamation.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived at this port on Thursday, bringing Gen. Butler and Staff, and advices from New-Orleans to the 24th ult. The steamer *George Washington* arrived last evening from the same port, with advices to the 25th—one day later. Our correspondence gives full details of the news, which is of much interest. Gen. Butler, before he left New-Orleans, issued an address to the people of the city, and Gen. Banks had issued another proclamation—both of which documents will be found in our columns this morning. Some symptoms of disorder had appeared in the city after the change in command was effected, but all such tendencies weae promptly checked by orders from Gen. Banks. An order had been issued for freeing certain State prisoners confined in the forts and elsewhere, conditioned on their taking the oath of allegiance. Another order directed the reopening of the churches, under certain restrictions. Nothing of moment had been heard from Vicksburgh or Port Hudson, and nothing had transpired as to Gen. Banks' intended movements. It is intimated, howeves, that he has marked out a campaign, making Baton Rouge his base of operations.

Thos. O. Moore, the rebel Governor of Louisiana, issued a proclamation calling a special session of the General Assembly of the State for December 15 at Opelousas, "to consider and provide for the exigencies of public defence, and such other matters of special or general interest as may deserve legislation."

Rebel newspapers received in New-Orleans give us some interesting items of news. Jeff. Davis was in Jackson, Miss., on Dec. 18. At Chattanooga, bets were freely offered by one or two who claimed to be posted, that the rebels would be in Nashville before New-Year's. Gen. Pemberton denies emphatically that he ever delivered such a speech as that recently attributed to him, in which he declared that if England attempted to interfere in our difficulties, the South would unite with the North in an effort to whip her. Col. L. M. Lamar, of the Eighth Georgia, and brother of Col. L. L. C. Lamar, is to make a visit to Europe for his health. As late as Nov. 30, very few families had returned to Wilmington, N. C., and the city looked gloomy. Gen. Whiting had declared that he would burn the city if he found that he could not hold it.

A society of free persons of color, desirous of emigrating to Florida, has been organized in New-Orleans, with W. C. Johnson as President. Gov. Shepley indorses the objects of the association as judicious and laudable.

The Memphis *Argus*, of the 27th ult., says that a gentleman who reached that city—only five days out from Little Rock—on the 26th, states that on the day of his departure from the Arkansas Capital intelligence was received of another severe battle between Gens. Blunt and Hindman, in the northwestern portion of the State. Gen. Hindman had sent a dispatch to Little Rock, announcing that he had driven the enemy fifty miles back, and that as soon as the Federals had finished burying the dead the battle would be renewed. It was understood that Hindman subsequently admitted that he did fall back some fifty miles, but the reason alleged is that he was that distance from his supplies. This unquestionably has reference to the terrible defeat of the rebels in the battle of Prairie Grove.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, is said to have urged the Government to mount fifty regiments of infantry, to carry no sabres, and to retain their muskets or rifles and bayonets, using their horses for rapid marching. He insists that in this way only can our communications be protected, and such roving bands as Morgan's be driven out of the country. Morgan's men carry but few sabres, fight on foot, and have their horses for marching.

Col. Tyler, First Connecticut, has been suddenly ordered to rejoin his regiment. This looks as if Gen. Burnside was about to make a move.

The Washington *Star* of Wednesday has this curious paragraph: "We hear a story alleging that President Lincoln was last night shot at, while riding, and his coachman wounded. There is no truth whatever in either branch of the roorback."

The inauguration of Gov. Seymour took place in the Assembly Chamber in Albany, on Thursday, the ceremonies commencing at 11 A. M., in the presence of a large assemblage. After the oath had been administered to the new Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, Ex-Gov. Morgan made a farewell address, in which he gave a synoptical view of the condition of the State finances, which he leaves in the most gratifying condition. Gov. Seymour, in his Inaugural Address, expressed his determination to support the National and State Constitutions. While knowing that his position gave him little control over National affairs, he yet ventured to trust that before the end of his term of service the country would be again quiet, glorious and united, as it once was.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Boole presented a resolution to donate $1,500 to the Woman's Prison Association and Isaac T. Hopper Home—a report upon a petition for which had been inadvertently omitted by the Finance Committee, and asked a unanimous adoption of it, stating that he desired that the Common Council would, for the first time do, in this case, what was common in legislative bodies, permit the unanimous adoption of the paper to answer the requirement of the law about laying over two days, the delay being intended only to afford time for consideration in cases where objection to the immediate passage of a paper was raised. The resolution was unanimously adopted. The ordinances to donate $50,000 to the Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, toward the construction of a new asylum building, and to issue change notes, were taken up separately, and passed over the Mayor's vetoes, the former unanimously, and the latter by 13 to 2. The resolutions relating to the Sixth-avenue Railroad, from the other Board, were laid over. The Board adjourned till 10 o'clock A. M. to-day.

The Board of Councilmen met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The resolution to donate $1,500 to the Woman's Prison Association and Isaac T. Hopper Home, was unanimously adopted after Mr. Boole had repeated to them the explanation of the matter which he had made in the other Board, permission for him to make the explanation being unanimously granted on the motion of Mr. Barney. The Railway Committee report in favor of having the Corporation Counsel take proceedings against the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, to recover license fees for cars that have been run without licenses, and directing the Street Commissioner to take up the tracks which the Company have put down without municipal authority, was taken up and adopted. The resolution to procure a portrait of Gen. McClellan was lost for want of a constitutional vote. The Board adjourned till 10½ o'clock this morning.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, resolutions were adopted affirming the previous action of the Chamber in favor of a coinage department to be attached to the Assay Office in this City. The ravages of the pirate *Alabama* were discussed, and the conduct of the British Government in fitting out such vessels to prey upon our commerce was severely commented upon. A preamble and resolutions were adopted, looking to some action on the part of the Government to put a stop to these unwarrantable acts of the English Government, and a special committee was appointed to consider and report upon the subject at the next meeting.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, a large fire occurred near the corner of Fulton and Gold streets, which destroyed property to the amount of over $250,000. It broke out in the Government cracker bakery of John T. Wilson, and extending to the adjoining buildings, the fire soon consumed all that was combustible of six buildings on Fulton-street, two on Gold, and one on Beekman. Several others were more or less injured.

The colored people of Brooklyn held a grand jubilee at the Bridge-street M. E. Church last night. Addresses were made by Rev. J. H. Gloster, of Brooklyn; Wm. Wells Brown, of Boston, (colored;) Theodore Tilton, Esq., and Rev. R. Hatfield, of New-York. The whole affair passed off very satisfactorily, not only to the colored portion of the auditory, but to the whites, large numbers of whom were present.

The funeral of Major George W. Pettigrew, an officer of the Confederate army, who was wounded and captured at the battle of Fredericksburgh, and died in the Patent Office Hospital on Monday night, took place on Tuesday afternoon from Masonic Hall, corner of Ninth and D streets, and was attended by a large number of persons, including many ladies. His remains were deposited in the Congressional Cemetery, in a lot belonging to the Grand Lodge. On the day before his death, when all hope of his recovery had fled, he made a will bequeathing his property to his family, and also divulged the fact that he was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He further expressed a desire that his remains should be interred with the customary honors of the Order. His dying requests were humanely and faithfully complied with.

At a meeting of the citizens of Leavenworth, Kansas, on the evening of Dec. 27, resolutions were unanimously adopted urging the President to promote Brig.-Gen. J. G. Blunt to a Major-Generalship.

Gen. Grant has issued an order for all Israelites in his department to leave. Consequently, there has been a general stampede. The order has been enforced in Paducah, causing great indignation among the Hebrew merchants.

The Directors of nearly all the City Banks in Philadelphia, as well as some of the public institutions, gave their clerks a New-Year's present in the shape of a percentage on their salaries.

No money has yet been received by the Collectors of the fishing towns in Massachusetts and Maine from the Secretary of the Treasury, for the settlement of the Cod Fishing Bounties, and it is thought that they will not be paid at present, as Government has now urgent need of all the money it can raise for the payment of its soldiers and other war expenditures.

A meeting of officers from railroad, insurance, bank and manufacturing corporations, was held on Wednesday at the Boston Clearing-house. Andrew T. Hall, President of the Tremont Bank, was chosen Chairman, and Horace Williams, Treasurer of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, Secretary. On motion it was voted, as the opinion of the meeting, that in all transfers of stock, the Excise stamp upon the certificates should be paid for by the purchaser.

The Court of Appeals have reversed the judgment under which James Shepherd was sentenced to State Prison for life, upon a conviction for arson committed on the 9th of June, 1857. The case is one of considerable criminal interest, and a report of it will be found in the law column. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice Barnard, Mrs. Mary A. James has obtained a judgment of divorce, *a vinculo*, against her husband, Edwin James, Esq., late of the English Bar.

The Stock Exchange was very much excited yesterday and prices advanced quite generally, including Government Securities. Gold rose to 134¾; Exchange to 147½.

Breadstuffs and Cotton were more active and were dearer yesterday. Provisions were moderately dealt in, at essentially unaltered rates. Hay, Hops, and Whisky were in fair demand, the latter article at advanced prices. The Dry Goods market was decidedly brisker, and firmer for Domestic Cottons, which, during the past week, buyers purchased liberally, partly in speculation. The freight engagements were more extensive. Other branches of business presented no really new feature.

The President's Proclamation.

President Lincoln's proclamation, which we publish this morning, marks an era in the history, not only of this war, but of this country and the world. It is not necessary to assume that it will set free instantly the enslaved blacks of the South, in order to ascribe to it the greatest and most permanent importance. Whatever may be its immediate results, it changes entirely the relations of the National Government to the institution of Slavery. Hitherto Slavery has been under the protection of the Government; henceforth it is under its ban. The power of the Army and Navy, hitherto employed in hunting and returning to bondage the fugitive from service, are to be employed in maintaining his freedom whenever and wherever he may choose to assert it. This change of attitude is itself a revolution.

President Lincoln takes care, by great precision in his language, to define the basis on which this action rests. He issues the Proclamation "as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the rebellion." While he sincerely believes it to be an "act of justice warranted by the Constitution," he issues it "upon military necessity." In our judgment it is only upon that ground and for that purpose that he has any right to issue it at all. In his civil capacity as President, he **has not the faintest shadow of authority to decree the emancipation of a single slave, either as an "act of justice" or for any other purpose whatever.** As Commander-in-Chief of the army he has undoubtedly the right *to deprive the rebels of the aid of their slaves*,—just as he has the right to take their horses, and to arrest all persons who may be giving them aid and comfort,—"as a war measure" and upon grounds of military necessity.

It may seem at first sight a matter of small importance in what capacity the act is done. But its validity may, in the end, depend upon that very point. Sooner or later his action in this matter will come up for reviewal before the Supreme Court; and it is a matter of the utmost importance to the President, to the slaves, and to the country, that it should come in a form to be sustained. It must be a legal and a constitutional act, in form as well as in substance. We wish that for this reason the President had given it the form of a *Military Order*,—addressed to his subordinate Generals, enjoining upon them specific acts in the performance of their military duties,—instead of a Proclamation addressed to the world at large, and embodying declarations and averments instead of commands.

What effect the Proclamation will have remains to be seen. We do not think that it will at once set free any considerable number of slaves beyond the actual and effective jurisdiction of our armies. It will lead to no immediate insurrections, and involve no massacres, except such as the rebels in the blindness of their wrath may themselves set on foot. The slaves have no arms, are without organization, and in dread of the armed and watchful whites. Besides, they evince no disposition to fight for themselves so long as they see that we are fighting for them. They understand, beyond all question, that the tendency of this war is to give them freedom, and that the Union armies, whatever may be their motive, are actually and practically fighting for their liberty. If the war should suddenly end,—if they should see the fighting stop, and the Constitution which protects Slavery restored to full vigor in the Slave States, their disappointment would vent itself in the wrathful explosion of insurrection and violence. But so long as the war continues, we look for nothing of that kind. Whenever our armies reach their immediate vicinity, they will doubtless assert their freedom, and call upon us to "recognize and maintain" it. Until then, they will work for their masters and wait for deliverance.

President Lincoln "recommends" the enfranchised slaves, "in all cases, when allowed, to labor faithfully for reasonable wages." That great question, before the end is reached, will demand other treatment than this. If the President supposes that millions of men, who never made a bargain in their lives, who were never consulted on any subject affecting their own interest, who never made provision for their own support, or had the slightest charge connected with the maintenance of wives or children, and who have worked all their lives under the pressure of force and fear, can pass suddenly to the condition of free men,—recognizing at once all its responsibilities and performing all its duties,—he must believe that the age of miracles is not yet past. If the Proclamation makes the slaves actually free, there will come the further duty of making them work. That the whole negro race is to remain idle if it should *choose* so to do, being free, no one can seriously propose. If the slaves choose to "labor faithfully for reasonable wages"—very well:—they will establish their claim to freedom by the highest of titles, the ability to use and enjoy it. But if they do not, they must be compelled to do it,—not by brute force, nor by being owned like cattle, and denied every human right, but by just and equal *laws*,—such laws as in every community control and forbid vagrancy, mendicancy and all the shapes by which idle vagabondage preys upon industry and thrift.

But all this opens a vast and most difficult subject, with which we do not propose now to deal. In time, however, it will challenge universal attention, and demand for the solution of the problems which it involves the ablest and most patient statesmanship of the land.

Gen. Butler's Farewell.

Gen. Butler's farewell address to the people of New-Orleans will command general attention. It is brief, forcible and patriotic. It breathes the spirit of conscious rectitude of purpose, and of substantial and triumphant success. By reference to results, Gen. Butler vindicates the general tenor of his rule, and no one who has followed carefully and dispassionately the history of his administration will question the truth of his claims.

It is quite natural that Gen. Butler should feel stung by the insults of the British Press. Nothing in the history of public injustice surpasses the reckless and savage ferocity with which he has been steadily assailed by the organs of British opinion. The *Saturday Review*, being the most pretentious and aristocratic of the tribe, has taken the lead in the coarseness and vehemence of its billingsgate, as well as in the ostentatious contempt for truth by which the whole crusade has been characterized. The *Times* has managed, as it always does, to make itself conspicuous in the onset, and the *Post*, *Herald* and lesser lights have been content, as usual, with echoing the howl which raged in the upper air. Gen. Butler's famous "woman order" (No. 28) was the first provocative for all this abuse; and we are free to confess that its language was so far equivocal as to give natural occasion to the misconstructions put upon it. But the British Press persisted in these misrepresentations long after the General's disclaimer had removed all excuse for them,—long after the *practical* working of the order had stamped them with injustice and falsehood. They insisted that the order was intended to hand over every woman who should insult the National uniform, to the brutal license of the soldiers wearing it. And they assert, even to this day, that this has been its effect, in spite of the fact that not a solitary instance of the kind has occurred, and that Gen. Butler proclaimed his determination to punish, with the utmost severity, every instance of insult that might occur. And whatever Gen. Butler has done has been interpreted by the British Press in the light of their false construction of this order. John Bull has behaved, in this whole business, like a bull-dog—coarse, irrational, savage, utterly brutal by instinct, and careless of everything but the indulgence of his own ferocity. It is quite natural that Gen. Butler should feel like kicking him; and he does so very effectually (though perhaps with questionable taste) in the few sentences, contrasting the mildness of his own rule with the savage brutalities in which, at various periods of British history, English Generals and the English people have indulged.

Gen. Butler's administration has, on the whole, been a decided success—the most decided and the most brilliant success of the war. He had to deal with the worst passions of the worst populace that ever cursed a great city. New-Orleans in its best estate has always been a disorderly, hardly-governed and unruly town. It was the metropolis of the gilded barbarism—the bowie-knife civilization of the South; and in the most peaceful times life was probably less secure and crime less restrained there than in any other city of the world. But when secession had made its reckless and triumphant mob absolutely drunk with license, there seemed to be an end of all restraint; passion, backed by craft and intensified by the bitterest hatred of national rule, asserted its complete ascendancy. It was with this volcano of rage and lust that Gen. Butler had to deal. He dealt with it sternly, but successfully. And the event proves that he has restored order, peace and quiet to the place with not one-tenth of the loss of life, and with ten times the success that would have attended a milder and less resolute rule.

Gen. Butler exhorts the people of New-Orleans to return to their allegiance to the Government of the United States. His words are full of justice and of sound sense. They ought to be heard and heeded. But whether they are or not, Gen. Butler has won for himself a high place among the marked characters of this eventful epoch.

Missouri as a Free State.—The prompt organization of the Missouri Legislature by the election of unconditional emancipationists to all offices, settles the question absolutely as to the early abolition of Slavery in the State. The mode will be rapid, not slow; for it is to be observed that there is no party, and no public men or newspapers in Missouri, that now oppose emancipation. Gov. Gamble, who may be taken as a fair representative of the extreme conservative element, declares in his message that he has long been convinced that the State of Missouri would be benefited by the substitution of free for slave labor. But he suggests a gradual emancipation, on the plan of declaring free all children of slave parents born after a year far in the future.

This slow death of Slavery does not suit the earnest Emancipationists of the State; and in the organization of the Legislature, the Moderates, who incline to Gov. Gamble's views, were beaten by majorities so very decided as to leave no room for doubt how the legislation will go. Gov. Gamble may veto a radical emancipation measure, but a veto, under the Missouri State Constitution, is of little consequence. A bare majority in the two assemblies is sufficient to override it.

Not until Missouri is a Free State will it enter upon its true career of greatness. It owes now a public debt of $27,000,000, which is selling at fifty cents on the dollar, and dear at that. Emancipation will bring the bonds of the State to par at an early day, and make $27,000,000 for the State's creditors, now good as lost. If Missouri shall at the same time get $20,000,000 from the National Government for her slaves, emancipation will be as profitable to her as to her creditors. What Wall-street thinks of emancipation may be inferred from the fact that Missouri State Stocks advanced from ten to fourteen per cent. yesterday.

The State and the Union.

Gov. Seymour was inaugurated yesterday. Aside from the general public interest belonging to the occasion, his political friends gathered in unusual numbers and gave special brilliancy to the ceremony. His inaugural address, as well as the words of welcome addressed to him by Gov. Morgan, will be found in another column.

We deprecated the election of Gov. Seymour, not on account of any distrust of his personal loyalty, and still less of any objection to his personal character, but on account of the relations of the party which nominated him to the General Government. At a time when we were struggling for the nation's life, it seemed to us desirable that the Government should have the hearty and undivided support of all our people. Gov. Seymour was not nominated on such a basis. He was put forward as the special representative of the party of *discontent*. He became the candidate of the men whose predominant sentiment is that of dislike to our own Government,—hatred of the rebellion being a secondary and subordinate passion. They demanded the interposition of *State* authority to correct abuses, check excesses, and retard the energies of the General Government; and on this basis Gov. Seymour became their candidate and was elected.

His inaugural address, and especially his hasty action in regard to the Police Commissioners, indicate a disposition on his part to serve, with over-zealous fidelity, the ultraists of the party which put him in power. He seems to have become a convert to the doctrine of State Rights in its extremest and most ultra form. The emergencies of the nation are of secondary consequence:—his first duty is to assert the paramount sovereignty of the State of New-York.

We speak of these only as indications of his policy—not infallible by any means. We trust they will not be sustained by his subsequent acts. Our people unquestionably desire to preserve and protect the personal rights of all our citizens. But their first desire is to preserve the life of the nation; and if Gov. Seymour believes that they are ready to subordinate this to any other purpose whatever, he will have occasion to correct his estimate of their character and patriotism.

His proceedings against the Police Commissioners are open to the suspicion of being a partisan trick. If a vacancy occurs in that office during the session of the Legislature, he can only fill it by consent of the Senate. If it occurs while the Legislature is not in session, he fills it by his own appointment. It has been alleged that his purpose in commencing these proceedings is to create a vacancy before Tuesday next, when the Legislature meets. We shall not give full credence to these imputations upon Gov. Seymour's character until events compel us to do so. The trick ascribed to him is quite worthy of some of the men who assume to be his special advisers; but we know of nothing in his past history which should render him open to the suspicion of becoming their tool.

The Battle in Tennessee.

The last day of the old year went out in quiet all over the great theatre of military operations excepting in Middle Tennessee. But there, on that day, one of the greatest, and we judge it will prove to be the very greatest battle yet known in the Southwest, was fought. The only other Southwestern battle that equals it in the magnitude of the forces engaged, was the battle of Pittsburgh Landing—and that only on the second day, after the arrival of Buell's column. The army of Gen. Rosecrans comprises the greater part of the magnificent force so long drilled and manœuvred by Gen. Buell in Kentucky and Tennessee, and which was transferred to Gen. Rosecrans after Buell had failed, in Northern Kentucky, to destroy with it the same rebel army which it has now again met near Murfreesboro. The opposing rebel force is, next to the army at Fredericksburgh, the largest rebel army in the South. It was recently reviewed by Jeff. Davis; and in the account of the review published in the Chattanooga *Rebel*, the columns of Polk, Bragg, Hardee, Breckinridge, Cheatham and others were mentioned as being present. The whole, we believe, was under the immediate command of Gen. Bragg, who handled the same army during the campaign in Kentucky. For, although Gen. Joseph Johnston is the Commander of the Department, it was said when he took command that he was only to be a sort of closet strategist or Generalissimo, and not to lead in the field. We judge it would be a fair estimate to put each of the armies at at least eighty thousand men.

It was on Friday of last week that Rosecrans moved out from Nashville to attack the rebel army. By next day, he was in the vicinity of Murfreesboro' and had some sharp skirmishing. He remained quiet on Sunday, but on Monday morning, his army, divided into three bodies, moved by different roads upon the enemy's position. On Tuesday he occupied the city, the rebels retiring some distance South, though not, we judge, as far as Tullahoma, as is asserted in one of the dispatches. He came up with the enemy's main body on Wednesday, and gave it battle.

Concerning the engagement of that day, we have a dispatch from Gen. Boyle, which comes from Murfreesboro on New-Year's Day, asserting that the battle had been a terrible one, and that the losses were reported to be enormous, but that things looked favorable for us at noon. Another dispatch, dated on the afternoon of the battle, said that the enemy had been driven a mile, that his intrenchments were in our hands, and that we were then advancing our whole line. But the reports are as yet extremely meagre and unsatisfactory, and for what we know of the further progress of operations, we shall have to refer our readers to the telegraphic columns, where will be found everything received up to the moment of going to press.

Gov. Kossuth.—Two nephews of the distinguished Hungarian, Gov. Kossuth, who have been serving in the Army of Italy for the last two years, have just arrived in this City—intending to offer their services in any capacity to the Government of the United States in its contest with the rebellion. They are sons of Madame Zulaoski, whose decease a year ago was noticed generally by the Press. A son of Madame Ruttkai, another sister of the Ex-Governor, has also entered our service. We are glad to learn, by the most recent arrivals, that the rumors of Gov. Kossuth's ill health were without foundation. He is in excellent health and spirits.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Inauguration of Gov. Seymour.

Gov. Morgan's Farewell Address and Gov. Seymour's Inaugural.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1863.

The inauguration of Gov. Seymour took place in the Assembly Chamber of the State Capitol to-day at 11 o'clock, in presence of a large and distinguished assemblage. Many of the Seymour Clubs, and other Democratic organizations from different parts of the State, were represented, and a number of the leading representatives of the party were present. The crowd filled the Chamber and the rotunda of the Capitol, and covered the park in front of the building. Among the delegated bodies in attendance was a committee from the Young Men's Democratic Union Association, of New-York City, consisting of Messrs. William E. Frost, M. L. Harris, William C. Rhodes, Benjamin Rae, Daniel Young, R. B. Bradford, J. D. Hunt, Gideon J. Tucker and John McKeon. So large a gathering has not been witnessed at the inauguration of a Governor of this State for many years.

The oath of office was administered to Gov. Seymour and Lieut.-Gov. Jones by Secretary of State Ballard, and when the requirements of the Constitution had been complied with, Gov. Morgan, who appeared at the Speaker's desk in company with Gov. Seymour, spoke as follows:

GOV. MORGAN'S ADDRESS.

Gov. Seymour—The oath you have just taken fulfills the requirements of the Constitution and laws, and again formally invests you with the high office of Governor of the State of New-York. As such I now greet you, and tender to your Administration all the support which a private citizen can give.

Confiding in your ability and patriotism, the people of this, your native State, have called you to the discharge of duties second only in importance to those of the Chief Magistracy of the United States.

A change of Administration here has never taken place at a period so crowded with vital events as now. Fortunately the duties are not new to you, and though of the gravest character and of the most perplexing nature, yet in their conscientious discharge you will have the approbation of all good men. Herein will be your reward.

In closing an administration of four years' duration, in the midst of a civil war, in which I have found it necessary to assume more than ordinary responsibilities, I should have felt a satisfaction in speaking in detail, especially in reference to military affairs, but as usage has not sanctioned this, the chiefs of the several Staff Departments have been directed to make full reports for use. To these I refer for specific information as to the part New York has borne in the war.

As, however, you will be scrupulously careful in relation to whatever concerns the honor or the interest of the State, I know it will be gratifying for you to be assured that its credit never stood higher; that its funded debt is rapidly diminishing; that its principal and interest have been promptly paid in coin; that the public funds are adequate for every proper demand on them; that the surplus revenues of the canals have increased from $900,000 in 1858, to $4,000,000 in 1862, and that taxation may be largely reduced the present year, and this when scarcely less than a quarter of a million of our people are voluntarily engaged in the military service of the country. Of such a State, and with such a record, we may well be proud. Would that I could speak thus encouragingly of National affairs; but we may not anticipate immediate peace. Millions of people, aroused by imaginary wrongs to fierce passion, cannot at once return to reason. Their resentments must have time to cool, and the delusion under which they act to be dissipated. But the day must surely come when the people of the South will again own the same sovereignty, honor the same laws, and fight under the same flag. At present, we must use the sword; it cannot be sheathed until those in rebellion shall lay down their arms, and the Constitution and the laws have uniform sway.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

Gov. Seymour thanked Gov. Morgan for the kind expression of his good wishes, and congratulated him on the able close of his administration.

Gov. Seymour then said:

"I have solemnly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States with all its grants, restrictions and guarantees, and I shall support it.

I have also sworn to support the Constitution of the State of New-York, with all its powers and rights, and I shall uphold it.

I have sworn to support the duties of the office of Governor of the State, and with your aid they shall be faithfully performed.

These constitutions and laws are meant for the guidance of our official conduct, and for your protection and welfare.

The first law recorded for my observance is that declaring that "it shall be the duty of the Governor to maintain and defend the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the State."

The next strict injunction of the Constitution is, that the Governor shall take care that the laws "are faithfully executed," and so help me God, they shall be.

He would not dwell, on the present occasion, on our National affairs.

Our position as a State has been happily alluded to by my predecessor. My views on the subject will be laid before the Legislature. While knowing that his position gave him but little control over national affairs, he (Seymour) yet ventured to trust that before the end of his term of service the country would be again great, glorious, and united, as it once was.

Amusements.

German Opera.—The charming opera, "John of Paris—received so favorably on the occasion of its production—will be repeated to-night—the 64th of Mr. Anschutz's season. It is admirably given in all respects, and displays the best capabilities of the company.

Irving Hall.—The splendid military band of the Twenty-second Regiment, under the direction of Mr. Helmsmuller, will give its second concert to-night, assisted by several well-known artists.

Mr. Mason Jones on Garibaldi, To-night.—At the Academy of Music this evening, Mr. Mason Jones delivers an oration on Garibaldi, in which he will detail his reminiscences of four months' sojourn with Garibaldi in Italy. Mr. Jones accompanied the Italian patriot from Sicily, and with him entered Naples. Hence his recital of Garibaldi's story possesses peculiar interest.

EMANCIPATION.

President Lincoln's Proclamation.

The Slaves in Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina Declared to be Free.

Parts of Louisiana and Virginia Excepted.

The Negroes to be Received into the Armed Service of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1863.

By the President of the United States of America—a Proclamation:

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a Proclamation was issued by the President of the United States containing among other things the following, to wit:

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall there be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforth, and *forever free*; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval authority thereof will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any effort they may make for their actual freedom. That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by Proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people therein, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by Members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day of the first above-mentioned order, and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

ARKANSAS, TEXAS, LOUISIANA—except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plcquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New-Orleans—MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA FLORIDA, GEORGIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH CAROLINA and VIRGINIA—except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and which excepted parts, are for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And, by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do aver and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are, and henceforward, shall be FREE, and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence unless in necessary self-defence, and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And, upon this—sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution—upon military necessity—I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[SEAL.] Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

(Signed) ARRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President, WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 2.

This route will be opened for through travel and freight by Tuesday next, the 6th inst. Gens. SCHENCK and KELLY are confident that their forces will be able, without difficulty, to protect the road permanently. The telegraph line is already reestablished its entire length from Baltimore to Wheeling and Parkersburgh, and the maintaining of this great thoroughfare undisturbed will be of incalculable advantage to Government and commercial interests.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of General Butler and Staff.

His Views on the Conduct of the War.

The West Virginia Bill Signed by the President.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

THE ARRIVAL OF GEN. BUTLER.

The arrival of Gen. BUTLER this evening, accompanied by Col. SHAFFER and other members of his Staff, caused a very decided sensation, and his rooms at the National Hotel were immediately besieged by numbers of people anxious to see and hear the man who succored Washington, captured Baltimore, and evangelized New-Orleans. He was visible to very few, however, as his duty called him early in the evening to wait on President LINCOLN at the White-House. Gen. BUTLER seems in excellent health, and is apparently all the better for the severe labors of his late command. He is entirely uninformed of the intentions of the Government as regards himself, but says that, on the arrival of Gen. BANKS at New-Orleans as his successor, he was convinced that he was not wanted there, and he thought he would come to Washington. It is needless to say that he is ready and anxious to serve his country, in whatever way his labors can be made most useful.

The intimations which have reached the public occasionally, in regard to the Anti-Slavery convictions of Gen. BUTLER, have done him no injustice. He is satisfied, he says, that in *this* war the whole property of the South is against the Government; that it is a revolt of the upper classes against the people; that so long as these upper classes retain their property, it will be used to aid the rebellion. It is a war of three hundred thousand property holders against the Union, or even less than this number, for they are not all fools. In depriving these class rebels of their property in slaves, they, of course, are weakened. The rich slaveholders must be extinguished as a class. He does not say "exterminated," but "extinguished." Their property must change owners. This done, they may go to Mexico, or to Cuba, or stay here, as they choose, for they will then be harmless. His expressions are equally strong in affirming the sincere loyalty of the poorer classes. Entertaining these opinions, he confesses to some chagrin on reading Gen. BANKS' disclaimer, in his proclamation, of any designs against Slavery; and had almost feared that in giving frank expression to his own views in his farewell address, he had gone counter to the policy of the rulers from whose counsels Gen. BANKS had so lately come.

Gen. BUTLER's interview with the President was prolonged till a late hour, and took place in the presence of Secretary SEWARD and Senator BROWNING, the former being sent for on the General's arrival.

THE TENNESSEE BATTLE.

The city is filled with rumors in regard to the late battle in Tennessee—some favorable and some adverse. The latest dispatches known to the President, at 8 o'clock, were an indication of the success of ROSECRANS and his gallant army.

WEST VIRGINIA A STATE.

The President signed the West Virginia bill yesterday morning. It has still to be ratified by a Convention of the new State before being put in force. In case it shall be thus ratified, it is not yet known what will be the effect upon the present State Government of Virginia,—whether the State officers and Senators will resign their positions, or whether the Governor and members of the Legislature resident outside the new State, only seven in number, will remove to Alexandria and continue their functions.

THE FINANCE SCHEMES.

The Ways and Means Committee met to-day, and considered the several measures requiring its action. Only a quorum being here, no final action has yet been taken on the schemes of finance.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

All the Naval, Indian and Miscellaneous Appropriation bills will be ready for the House on Monday, together with a bill remedying defects in the Tax law.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Testimony of Gen. McClellan, for the Defence.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

There was a crowded attendance at the Porter Court-Martial, to-day, including privileged ladies, all anxious to see McClellan and hear his testimony in favor of Gen. Porter. At the request of Gen. Porter, the Court adjourned temporarily to the sick-room of Col. E. G. Marshall, of the Thirteenth New-York Volunteers, who was wounded at Fredericksburgh, and unable to leave his room. Col. Marshall corroborated the evidence already given, that Porter had a large force of the enemy in his front, on August 29, and could not safely leave to obey Pope's order to attack the enemy's right. Col. Marshall also testified that the roads were obstructed or in possession of the enemy, and the direct route to the enemy's right impracticable, so that Porter could not carry out Pope's order. Col. Marshall estimated the enemy in front of Porter as more numerous than Porter's forces. Col. Marshall, though unable to leave his bed, gave his testimony in a straightforward, prompt, decisive manner, very favorable to Porter. The Court then returned to its own room.

Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan, sworn, testified for the defence:

I commanded the Army of the Potomac from immediately after Bull Run up to about the end of August, 1862. Have forgotten the exact date. Gen. Porter served in that army, first as commander of a division, and then as commander of a corps, from about the end of April to the beginning of May, 1862. The army reached Aquia Creek in detachments during the latter part of August. Immediately after the commencement of the movement to evacuate Harrison's Bar, Gen. Porter was instructed to move his corps to the vicinity of Williamsburgh, holding the position in front of it, so as to be able to support either wing of the army if attacked. While there he received information from contrabands and intercepted letters, showing that the rebel troops at Richmond were moving rapidly upon Gen. Pope's command. Immediately, without waiting instructions from me, Gen. Porter moved his command with the utmost rapidity to Newport's News, and embarked it, and while at Newport's News used every effort to facilitate the embarkation of his command for Aquia Creek. He knew that the object of that movement on his part was to go as quick as possible to join Gen. Pope. I think he embarked on the 20th of August. I am positive of it from an examination of this paper.

A. Q. M. OFFICE, FT. MONROE, Va., Aug. 20—11 A. M.

Please put off your troops without one moment's delay. The necessity is very pressing—a matter of life and death. Report what progress is made, and when will you be through. See me before you sail.

G. B. McCLELLAN.

To Maj.-Gen. F. J. PORTER.

That order was executed by him to my satisfaction entirely. His first movement to Newport's News was departing from the letter of my instructions. I should say in explanation that Porter sent me a dispatch stating that he should go at a certain hour, if I did not object. By some delay of the telegraph, I did not receive this dispatch until after he started, but I fully approved of his course. The effect of that movement was very decidedly to expedite his arrival at Aquia Creek at least one day, if not more. I saw him next at Aquia Creek. I think he was twenty-four to thirty-six hours between there and Falmouth. Did not see him after he left Falmouth. From what I saw of his conduct, and from what I heard from him after he knew he was to go to the assistance of Gen. Pope, I think he did all a zealous, energetic and patriotic officer should have done. At any time after he received notice that he was to go to the assistance of Gen. Pope, I had no reason whatever to suppose that he would fail Pope or his country in the discharge of his duties.

Gen. McClellan identified Porter's dispatches to Burnside, already in evidence.

I did not receive the impression from those telegrams that Gen. Porter would not be true to Gen. Pope.

Gen. McClellan identified a dispatch sent by him to Gen. Porter, requesting Porter to give Pope full support. This dispatch, it will be recollected, is dated Sept. 1, after alleged disobedience of Pope's orders by Porter, already published.

Q.—As you have stated, Gen. McClellan, that you never entertained a doubt that Gen. Porter would be true to Gen. Pope, how came you to send him such a dispatch as that?

A.—I sent that in accordance with the request of the President of the United States, who sent for me that day and told me he had understood that there was an unkind feeling on the part of the Army of the Potomac toward Gen. Pope, and requested me to use my personal influence to correct it, by telegraphing through to Gen. Porter, or to any other of my friends there. I told him that I did not consider it necessary, but was perfectly willing to do it. I had no doubt, then, in my own mind, that the Army of the Potomac and all connected with it would do their duty without any such action on my part.

Q.—I understand you to say you sent that telegram to quiet the apprehensions of the President—not apprehensions of your own?

A.—Entirely so, Sir.

To Judge-Advocate Holt—On the morning that dispatch is dated I was placed in command of the defences of Washington. I was placed in command that morning by a verbal order. The order for Gen. Pope to fall back to the defences of Washington did not emanate from me, but my recollection is, that it was sent at a very early hour of the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 2. I was directed not to assume command over the active troops commanded by Gen. POPE until they reached the immediate vicinity of the defences of Washington. I was expressly excluded from all control over them until that time.

To the Court—I cannot give the exact date when the order came directing Gen. Porter to join Pope's command. The order came direct from Gen. Halleck, and had been received by Gen. Porter when I reached Acquia Creek.

Question by the Court—Are your own feelings toward Gen. Pope of a friendly character?

A.—My acquaintance with Gen. Pope——

This question was objected to by the Court, and withdrawn.

Q.—When the accused was making his efforts to leave the Peninsula, did he know that he was to be placed under the command of Gen. Pope?

A.—No. It was only known that the Army of the Potomac was to move to Aquia, to reinforce and assist the Army of Virginia. The question of command had not been decided, so far as I know.

John Tucker, who was Assistant Secretary of war in Aug. 18th, 1862, testified to the activity and zealousness of Gen. Porter in embarking his command at Old Point Comfort. Witness did not see anything in Porter's conduct, or hear anything in his language, giving any indication that he would fail to do his whole duty in coöperating with and supporting Gen. Pope. Witness did not know whether Porter knew at the time referred to that he was to be placed under command of Pope.

Lieut. Geo. T. Ingham, of Gen. Sykes' Staff, testified that the order brought by Capt. Pope from Gen. Pope to Porter, on Aug. 29, directing Porter to attack the enemy's right, was delivered to Porter by Capt. Pope about sunset. The purpose of this was to show that Porter received the order too late to be obeyed that night.

Mr. Eames, one of Porter's counsel, now moved that the telegrams of Porter to Burnside, published in the TIMES of Dec. 25, and not admitted as evidence, be now admitted, it being proven that they were part of a series of official acts. After discussion, Mr. Holt withdrew his objections, and the Court reversed its former decisions.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

Gen. Sherman's Flotilla up the Yazoo—Engagement with a Rebel Battery—Sherman's Force to March to Vicksburgh, &c.

CAIRO, Friday, Jan. 2.

A steamer from below reports that the gunboats accompanying Gen. SHERMAN's Expedition have gone up the Yazoo River. At Drumingoi's Bluff, twenty miles above the mouth, a rebel battery was discovered. A severe cannonade followed, during which the gunboat *Benton* was struck sixteen times, the shots penetrating.

Gen. SHERMAN's force will debark up the Yazoo, and march to near Vicksburgh.

A train, with supplies, would leave Memphis yesterday for Holly Springs.

When Island No. 10 was evacuated lately, sixty-nine cannon were spiked, and 10,000 rounds of ammunition thrown into the river.

JEFFERSON DAVIS addressed the Mississippi Legislature at Jackson on the 26th ult.

Goods for the Holidays.

Robes de Chambre
in great variety of
Chintz, Rep, Cloth and Cashmere.
Also,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
SMOKING JACKETS
by
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of BROADWAY and GRAND-st.,
Corner of BROADWAY and WARREN-st.

Devlin & Co.
HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
OVERCOATS
OF FINE QUALITY AND ELEGANT STYLES,
NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, AT OLD PRICES.
Corner of Broadway and Grand st., and corner of Broadway and Warren st.

Climatic Adjuvant.
The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—DR. RIGGS' "Hard-Rubber Multipedal Truss" invites the most searching criticism. This instrument and a "Varicele Truss" may be seen at DR. RIGGS' office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Holiday Presents.—Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, at CARY'S, No. 371 Canal-st., between Laurens and Wooster sts. Particular attention paid to making large Photographs from small ambrotypes and daguerreotypes.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, take
AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
which is sure to cure them.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

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MARRIED.

CONVERSE—COLES.—In this City, on the 30th December, at Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Rev. GEO. S. CONVERSE, Rector of St James' Church, Roxbury, Mass., to ELLA, daughter of the late Isaac U. Coles, Esq., of this City.

FORD—HOWE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, at Central M E. Church, by Rev. Alfred Cookman, H. R. FORD, of Danbury, Conn., to Miss EMMA, only daughter of S. D. Howe, Esq., of this City.

HALL—CHANFRAU.—In Hoboken, on New-Year's Day, at Trinity Church, by the Rector, Rev. N. Sayre Harris, THOS. H. HALL to LOUISE, eldest daughter of P. V. Chanfrau, Esq., all of Hoboken.

MACDONALD—GOLD.—In Rochester, on Monday, Dec. 29, by Rev. Mr. Foote, HENRY J. McDONALD to CAROLINE E. GOLD, both of this City.

MIERS—SAMUEL.—On Thursday, Jan. 1, by Rev. Dr. I. Gershon, CHAS. J. MIERS to Miss KATE SAMUEL, of Hoboken, N. J. No cards.

MOTT—GILDERSLEEVE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Samuel Knapp, WM. EDGAR MOTT, of Manhasset, L. I., to AMELIA GILDERSLEEVE, of this City.

SMITH—LEVETT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Mr. J. B. SMITH, of Chicago, Ill., to SARA, only daughter of Dr. Levett, of this City.

DIED.

BEAK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, after a short illness, of pleurisy, ALBERT L. BEAK, of the firm Doubleday and Beak, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Broadway Tabernacle, corner 34th-st. and 6th-av., on Saturday morning, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

BURDEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 1, MARIETTA BURDEN, infant daughter of Henry and Levinia A. Burden, aged 2 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 141 East 21st-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BOWERS.—At Yonkers, on New-Year's morning, of membranous croup, ELOISE, youngest child of Henry Bowers, aged 2 years and 9 months.

Funeral services at the residence of her father, Palisade-av., Yonkers, Saturday morning, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock. Train leaves Chambers-st., at 8. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CHALMERS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 1, JAMES G., youngest child of James G. and Isabel S. Chalmers, aged 1 year 7 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 326 West 22d-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DAVIS.—At Falmouth, Va., Sunday, Dec. 28, Corp. HOWLAND W. DAVIS, only son of Eliza and the late Rev. Samuel C. Davis, aged 21 years 8 months and 4 days. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FINK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 31, ELEANOR A., daughter of Arnest Fink, aged 28 years.

FOLGER.—At Buffalo, Jan. 1, Mrs. B. H. FOLGER, aged 58 years.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, E. D., Jan. 1, of diphtheria, EUPHEMIA FOX, daughter of Lewis and Mary H. Clark, aged 5 years and 11 days.

Her remains will be be taken to Sing Sing.

GERMAN.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862, of inflammation of the lungs, FRANKLIN SAMUEL, son of William and Elizabeth C. German, aged 1 year and 14 days.

GRAY.—In Georgetown, D. C., at the Seminary Hospital, on New-Year's morning, First Lieut. W. C. BRYANT GRAY, Fourth New-York Artillery, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 49 West 37th-st.

HOLDEN.—In Bergen, N. J., on New-Year's night, of scarlet fever, BEULAH MARIA, youngest child of David L. and Ann Maria Holden, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, on Saturday, Jan. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HARSEN.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 31, JACOB HARSEN, M. D.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 72 9th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M. The services will be at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, corner of Great Jones-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

KIGGINS.—At Aquia Creek, Va., on Saturday, Dec. 27, JOHN T. KIGGINS, of Co. B, Thirtieth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, aged 26 years, 11 months and 19 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Second Presbyterian Church, at Elizabeth, N. J.

LAW.—In Washington, Dec 25, SAMUEL A. LAW.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his brother, S. D. Law, No. 19 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LATHROP.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 31, JANE S., wife of Richard D. Lathrop, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 157 Madison-av., on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock.

LIVINGSTON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862, EUGENE LIVINGSTON, eldest son of Eugene A. Livingston, in the 18th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Saturday, at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of his father, Tivoli, Dutchess County. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

LITTLE.—In Morrisania, on the morning of Friday the 2d inst., JONATHAN LITTLE, of this City, aged 58 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mark's Church, corner 2d-av and 8th-st., on Sunday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOLONEY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 1, MARY, beloved wife of Thos. Moloney, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons-in-law, Judge Matthew T. Brennan and Charles A. Brown, and her brother-in-law, Patrick G. Moloney, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 54 North-Moore-st., on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M.; from thence to St Peter's Church, Barclay-st., where a Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

PEERS.—In this City, suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 1, THOS. F. PEERS, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday, 5th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

PABOR.—At Harlem, Jan. 1, PHILA ANN, the beloved wife of William E. Pabor, and daughter of the late S. B. Waters, of Troy, N. Y., aged 22 years, 5 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Methodist Church, on 125th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

☞ Troy and Newburgh, N. Y., and literary papers generally, please copy.

RICE.—In Worcester, Mass., on Monday morning, Dec. 29, SARAH THURSTON, wife of Geo. T. Rice, Jr., Esq., of Worcester, and daughter of Asa Potter, Esq., of this City.

SOUTHARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 1, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ogden Hoffman, REBECCA P., widow of the late Samuel L. Southard, of New-Jersey.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

SEELEY.—On Tuesday night, Dec. 30, WILLIAM A. SEELY, in the 7th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Andrew's Church, at Richmond, Richmond County, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

STEVENSON.—In Sackett's Harbor, on Thursday, Jan. 1, Capt. MATTHEW R. STEVENSON, Seventh Regiment Infantry, U. S. Army, only son of Col. J. D. Stevenson.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, Randolph M. Cooley, and cousin, E. G. Builing, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, 5th-av., corner of 35th-st., on Sunday afternoon, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

TOWNE.—In Chicago, Dec. 27, of scarlet fever, HELEN PENFIELD, only child of Edward P. and Eliza H. Towne, and grandchild of Rev. A. D. Eady, aged two years and 5 months.

VOORHEES.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 2, after a lingering illness, GEORGE W. VOORHEES, in the 28th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. James Shaw, No. 35 Vandam-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, on the 12 o'clock (noon) train, for interment.

WILLIAMS.—In Elizabeth, N. J., JOHN H. WILLIAMS, aged 32 years, son of George N. and Mary Williams.

His relatives and friends and those of his father-in-law, Mr A. G. Cram, are invited to attend his funeral on Monday next, at 11½ o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, No. 186 West Jersey-st., Elizabeth, N. J., without further notice.

☞ Buffalo *Commercial* will please copy.

WHITTELSEY.—In Fond-du-Lac, Wis., Dec. 19, in the 26th year of her age, CORNELIA F. REEDER, wife of John C. Whittelsey, formerly of this City.

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48, 54, 46, 11, 34, 45, 59, 3, 43, 30, 58, 19.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 3.—Jan. 2, 1863.
14, 60, 27, 53, 18, 70, 6, 28, 21, 58, 46, 51.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 4.—Jan. 2, 1863.
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WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at the storehouse No. 17 Albany-st., near West-st., 35 BARRELS OF TALLOW—ABOUT 10,000 POUNDS. Sale positive. Terms cash. Sale by order of COL. A. B. EATON, A. C. Gen. of Sub.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st. Household furniture—consisting of a general assortment of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood etagere with marble top, carved black-walnut sideboard, mahogany bedstead, mahogany marble-top sideboards, center tables, mahogany chairs and rockers, covered in hair-cloth; rosewood arm and easy chairs, covered in morocco; Brussels rugs, stair-carpets, stair-rods, sewing chairs in hair-cloth, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, straw beds, mahogany corner etageres, gilt frames, mirrors, extension dining-tables, gilt-frame oil-paintings, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, a large invoice of ivory, wood and metal cases, pen-holders, &c., &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, a valuable set of furs.

B. A. Chilton, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF PILOT BREAD.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, Jan. 5, at 12 o'clock M., at the storehouse of Miller & Conger, corner of Jefferson and South sts., 100 boxes, of about 50 lbs. each, pilot-bread or crackers, also 51 bbls. pilot-bread or crackers, slightly damaged. Sale positive. Terms cash. Sale by order of Col. A. B. Eaton, A. C. Gen. of Sub.

A. Vanderpool, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at private residence, No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock, rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture; piano-forte, paintings, carpeting, bedding, mirrors, curtains, bronzes, silverware, &c. Sale peremptory.

John H. Burley, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 o'clock, at No. 414 Canal-st., tables, chairs, bedsteads, wardrobes, sofa-beds, carpets, oil-cloths, rugs, cutlery, plated ware, one grocery wagon, stoves, counters, glass and crockery ware.

PUBLIC SALE OF DAMAGED CORN.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the Government Depot, in this City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1863, an amount of grain, condemned by a Board of Survey.

The sacks to be sold separate from the grain, at a price to be fixed by the Quartermaster, or retained, if deemed desirable, by him.

Terms cash, in Treasury notes, on delivery.

JAS. BELGER,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

Quartermaster's Office, Baltimore, Jan. 1, 1863.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS PASTRY COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class male as pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 6th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av. Call for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper where there is no lady head of the family but herself; the best of references given; no objections to the country. Address to P. F., Astoria, Long Island, Post-office.

LADIES' EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.—Employers can be supplied with competent teachers, book-keepers, copyists, photograph colorists, sewing-machine operators, housekeepers, seamstresses, &c., at Room No. 4 Bible House. Copying solicited. References—New-York: Rev. N. L. Rice, Rev. I. S. Prime, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Rev. C. L. Brace, A. Mervin, Esq., and several ladies.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman and groom, or groom and valet, can be well recommended by his last employer; has no objection to go in the country. Address E. M. at Mr. Cambell, sadlery, No. 50 4th-av., or Park & Tilford, corner of 9th-st. and 6th-av.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter, either in or out-door, by a man who can write a fair hand; understands marks; is quick and correct at figures. The advertiser is willing and able to work, and can produce good testimonials, if required. Address H. N., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRAUGHTSman, from 25 to 30 years of age; one having a practical acquaintance with printing, pattern-making or machinery, preferred; also, a young man to make rough sketches in perspective from front and side elevations. An interview may be had in Boston or New-York.

CHARLES W. FELT, Providence.

TO PIANO-MAKERS.—WANTED, A FLY-finisher. A good workman can have steady work, and plenty of it. Apply at No. 245 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, PERSEVERING young man, of good address and capability—one who has canvassed successfully; the right man can obtain a good situation and good pay. Address O. B. H., Box No. 112 *Times* Office, with full name.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A YOUNG LADY of good education, and kind and cheerful disposition, willing to assist in the care of young children, and make herself otherwise useful. Apply, after 10 A. M., at No. 321 5th-av.

WANTED—FOR THE CLOAK AND MANTILLA department, a man who thoroughly understands the business, both as to manufacturing and sales. Address, personally or by letter, A. T. STEWART & CO.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A TIDY WOMAN AS nurse; must be fully competent, and furnish good City reference. Apply at No. 21 East 37th-st., on Saturday.

A YOUTH—WANTED, IN AN OFFICE, A REspectable youth, from 16 to 18 years of age: must possess a knowledge of the Spanish language; one who lives with his parents, and has had some office experience, preferred. Address Box No. 3,784 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN AS A valet, to go to Cuba with a merchant; salary liberal. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO—Will pay splendidly. Call on or address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, inclosing postage stamp for return answer. Office hours from 1 to 8 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ANY PERSON WHO WITNESSED THE running into a carriage by a stage on Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts., on the 23d of December last, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will confer a favor and aid justice by addressing a line to Box No. 2,939 New-York Post-office, stating where an interview can be had.

ROBERT B. WALLACE, COLOR-CORPORAL, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. V., wounded at Bull Run, 30th August, 1862, and missing. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his afflicted parents, at No. 110 Avenue C, New-York City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE COMMISSION WAREHOUSE AND SALESROOMS—Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.—Storage for carriages of every description.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on consignments of new and second-hand stock for sale or storage.

MAJOR THOMPSON,
Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

FOR SALE—A COUPE FOR TWO HORSES, built to order in the best manner, by Lawrence & Co. It is in good condition for immediate use, and requiring no repairs. Apply at the stable, No. 51 West 18th-st., before 10 A. M. or after 3 P. M.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.

One 20 feet long, 40 inches in diameter, two flues; one 16 feet long, 36 inches in diameter, one flue—nearly new. To be seen at Paterson, N. J. One 29 feet, 30 inches in diameter, one flue; one 18 feet, 36 inches in diameter, two flues. The two last-named boilers can be bought with grate bars and front; also, one 12 horse engine, located in Newark, N. J. Inquire of GOULD & HOLT, Paterson, N. J.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

12,500 cubic feet "State" Oak Timber.
35,000 cubic feet White Pine Timber.
8,500 cubic feet Norway Pine Timber.
400 Norway Pine Spars.

Apply to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Pine-st.

NOTICE TO SHOE DEALERS.—THE MAchine-sewed shoes, those having the soles and uppers united by stitches passing through and through the soles, from the inside to the outside of the shoes, are patented as an article of manufacture. To sell these shoes, unless they have my license stamp upon them, is an infringement of my patent. To avoid any reasonable complaint, I will furnish license stamps gratis until the first of January, 1863, to those dealers who have these shoes on hand, purchased before the 1st of December, 1862, on application to me. Such application must be accompanied with proof of the date of purchase, number of pairs, name of manufacturer, and, as nearly as possible, the cost of manufacturing. All persons selling these shoes without the license stamp after the first of December, 1862, will be prosecuted for infringing my patent.

GORDON McKAY, No. 111 Pearl-st., Boston.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., surrogate of the County of Kings Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 84 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated July 22, 1862.

SARAH J. ANDERSON, Administratrix.

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BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF STATE BONDS.

State of Connecticut,
Treasury Office, Hartford, Dec. 26, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE of $1,000,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer in Hartford until the 5th day of January, 1863, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a certificate of deposit or certified check on any solvent bank in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, equal to 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners, on their order, and must state the number of Bonds of each denomination desired.

It is provided that no bid can be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds, and full payment in funds current in New-York and Boston will be required within seven days after notice of acceptance.

The Bonds are in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, dated January 1, 1863, and payable in twenty years from date at the Treasurer's office, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

The sale of the above Bonds is authorized by Act of the General Assembly, passed at their special session in December, and the faith and credit of the State is pledged for their redemption.

GABRIEL W. COITE, State Treasurer.

SEVEN PER CENT. CALIFORNIA COUNTY BONDS.

We offer for sale $25,000 7-per cent. bonds of the County of Santa Clara, and $25,000 of the County of San Mateo, California, being part of a late issue authorized by an act of the Legislature, and a vote of the people for a subscription of the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company, of which stock $200,000 was taken by Santa Clara County, and $100,000 by San Mateo County. The coupons are payable semi-annually, May and November, (and probably in gold,) and the principal in 1877. These two counties lie next adjacent San Francisco, on the Bay, and are in a highly prosperous condition. By the report of the Treasurer of Santa Clara, April, 1862, the indebtedness of the County beyond these bonds was but $21,000, (and the taxable property in 1859 was $5,200,000,) making a total indebtedness when these are all issued, of $221,000. The Treasurer has in hand funds to pay coupons for the present year.

San Mateo County, with the exception of these bonds, is entirely free of debt, and had $1,500,000 taxable property in 1859. By an act of the Legislature, a special tax is levied to meet the interest, and for the *Sinking Fund* to liquidate the bonds at maturity.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

Office Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Office of the Jeffersonville Railroad Co.,
Jeffersonville, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum *vs.* The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

PROPOSALS FOR $175,000 LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF RAMSAY, STATE OF MINNESOTA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., New-York City, until SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1863, for the whole or part of $175,000 ten years' 7 per cent. Bonds of Ramsay County, Minnesota.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature—(passed Sept. 26, 1862)—to fund the indebtedness of the county, and a *special tax* has been levied to pay the interest, and to create a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be paid.

Proposals should be indorsed "Bids for Ramsay County Loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., to whom application may be made for further information in regard to the resources and finances of the county.

HENRY HALE,
Commissioner for Ramsay County.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5:20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7:30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,

AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 34 Wall-st.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

State of Illinois, Treasurer's Office,
Springfield, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Bank Department, Albany, Dec. 29, 1862.

THE WASHINGTON COUNTY BANK (Greenwich) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy, in the city of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Troy as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES, issued for First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, can receive therefor the Securities of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, in accordance with the terms of the Bondholders' agreement as altered, modified and amended upon surrender of the certificates to the undersigned, Chairman of Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

New-York, Dec. 29, 1862.

Agency of St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute
Railroad Company, New-York, Dec. 23, 1862.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due 1st January, 1863, also the Coupons of such Bonds, due 1st April, 1863, (less three months' interest at six per cent. on the latter,) and the Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds, due on the 1st February, 1863, will be paid at the Bank of North America on and after the 2d ult.

For Executive Committee, ROBERT BAYARD.

Office Brevoort Insurance Co., No. 70 Wall-st.,
New-York, Dec. 29, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of service will then expire, will be held at its office, No. 70 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1863, between the hours of 12 o'clock M., and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

Office of the Galena and Chicago Union
Railroad Co., Chicago, Dec. 19, 1862.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—AT THE meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 17th inst., it was

Resolved, That the time for extending the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company be and the same is hereby limited to the first day of April, 1863.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office, Cor. 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1862.

COUPONS OF THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1863, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD BONDS AND Coupons due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation after that date, at the office of KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 161 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

MORTGAGES WANTED.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
From $1,000 to $75,000,

On good improved City property, at lowest rate of interest.

$25,000 TO LOAN OUT OF TOWN.

Apply to

STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

Office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-pl.,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1862.

COUPONS OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation, on and after Jan. 2d proximo, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

U. S. SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, American Gold, Demand Notes, for duties, purchased and always on hand, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 34 Wall-st.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Merchants' Bank in the City of New-York,
Dec. 31, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 13, 1863, at the banking-house.

Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, 1863.

The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 15th of January.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

Office of the Humboldt Fire Insurance Company,
No. 10 Wall-st.,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this Office, on MONDAY, the 12th day of January next. The polls will be open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

ALEX. WILEY, Jr., Sec'y.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.

JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1862.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

COUPONS OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.—Coupons $5, $15 and $17, of the City of San Francisco, due Jan. 1, will be paid on and after the 2d January, in gold coin, by

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY

INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of January, 1863, on the mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid, after that day, at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

Hunter's Point, Dec. 30, 1862.

Market Bank, New-York, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 12th instant. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

R. BAYLES, Cashier.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for four Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 9, 1863.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 6 per cent., in sums of $10,000 and upwards, on first class City property.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862, the new issue, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.—Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Six per Cent. per annum on deposits of $500 and under, and of Five per Cent. on larger sums, which have been deposited three or six months prior to this date, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1863.

MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

J. P. Cooper, Secretary.

Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad,
Treasurer's Office, Watertown, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash Dividend of Three per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 15th of January, 1863. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st of January next to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their Dividends at the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal-st., in that City.

(Signed,) R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

Office of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company,
New-York, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Broadway Bank,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1862.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on the 2d day of January ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

People's Bank of the City of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 23, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. By order,

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until Tuesday, January 6, 1863.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 22, 1862.

Importers' and Traders' Bank,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1862.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Three and One Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after the 8th day of January next, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—A DIVIdend, at the rate of Six per cent., (free from Government tax,) on deposits of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on amounts over $500, will be paid on or after WEDNESDAY, 21st of January. No. 1 3d-av.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.
Dec. 31, 1862.

Phenix Bank, New-York, Dec. 31, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (3½) free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, January 2, 1863. By order of the Board,

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 26, 1862.

21ST DIVIDEND, HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

Bank of the Commonwealth,
New-York, Dec. 30, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on MONDAY, the 5th of January, free from Government tax. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 2, 1863.

WILLIAM MENZIES, Treasurer.

New-York, Dec. 27, 1862.

Grocers' Bank, New-York, Dec. 27, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock, (free of Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 5.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock (free of Government tax) payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per Cent., free from Government Tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after January 5.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS

Office of the Panama Railroad Company,
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending the 31st inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th December until the morning of the 7th January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, 5th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 27 until Jan. 8.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

Office of the Harmony Fire Marine Insurance
Company, No. 50 Wall-st.,
New-York, Jan. 2, 1863.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIdent and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 23, 1862.—The Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 2d of January, inclusive.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier, per Dyer.

Mechanics & Traders Bank,
Jersey City, Dec. 22, 1862.

19TH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of four (4) per cent., "free of Government tax," will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday the 5th day of January next.

By order of the Board,

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad
Company, Dec. 27, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, on FRIDAY, the 2d January. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to 2d proximo.

JAMES J. DAY, President.

57TH DIVIDEND.—THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.

Dec. 10, 1862. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.—New-York, Jan. 2, 1863.—Twenty-third Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Seven Per Cent. Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 27, 1862.

Manufacturers' Bank, Brooklyn, Dec. 30, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. free from Government tax, has been declared, payable on demand.

C. T. DISBROW, Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange Bank in the City of
New-York, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has been declared—free from Government tax—payable on and after 2d day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Bank of North America, New-York, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 8.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

Park Fire Insurance Company,
No. 237 Broadway, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will pay the semi-annual *Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent.*, exclusive of Government tax, to their Stockholders, on demand.

F. W. DOWNER, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1863.

Office of the Jersey City Insurance Co.,
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Clinton Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Sec.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURance Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at its office, No. 52 Wall-st.

HENRY F. DROWNE, Secretary.

New-York, January 2, 1863.

Market Bank, New-York, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

R. BAYLES, Cashier.

Hanover Bank, New-York, Dec. 17, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited before the 20th inst. will bear interest from Jan. 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
MALTBY G. LANE, } Vice-Presidents.

Gardner S. Chapin, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8, o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

Augustus F. Lee, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.

Deposits made on or before January 20, will receive interest as from January 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
Jos. P. Cooper, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Money deposited on or before Saturday, the 10th of January, will draw interest from the 1st. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Deposits made on or before the 10th January, will bear interest from the 1st January. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.
January 1, 1863.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th of January, 1863. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Interest commences Jan. 1, 1863.

Bank Books in English German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

Seymour A. Bunce, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.

R. H. Bull, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.

W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSAL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of JAMES MYERS & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

JAMES MYERS.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1862. F. RAWDON MYERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of MYERS & CO., and will continue the business of importing, and selling Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, including Silks, Dress Goods, Bonnet Ribbons, Dress Trimmings and Yankee Notions, at Nos. 326, 328 and 330 Broadway, and have received from Mr. James Myers a loan of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for three years paid in, in cash, this day, by Mr. Myers, and not reclaimable until all the debts contracted by the firm shall have been paid.

F. RAWDON MYERS.
H. B. FAIRMAN.
WILLIAM KNISELY.
JAMES S. MYERS.
Dec. 31, 1862. JOHN K. MYERS, 2d.

THE FIRM OF BALDWIN, STUDWELL & FISHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm will be settled by H. M. BALDWIN & NATH'L FISHER, who are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

H. M. BALDWIN,
JOSEPH STUDWELL, Jr.,
NATH'L FISHER.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the style of BALDWIN, FISHER & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of Baldwin, Studwell & Fisher, at No. 25 Park-row.

H. M. BALDWIN,
NATH'L FISHER,
HENRY DIX.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. — WILLIAM TAPSCOTT has this day associated in business with him his sons GEORGE LETHBRIDGE TAPSCOTT and WILLIAM WESLEY TAPSCOTT, under the firm of TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., in New-York, and in connection with WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., of Liverpool, England, for the purpose of carrying on a general shipping, commission, exchange and passenger business at No. 86 South-st., as carried on for the last twenty-five years.

The firm of TAPSCOTT & CO. will cease from and after this date.

WM. TAPSCOTT,
GEO. L. TAPSCOTT,
WM. W. TAPSCOTT.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HAYT & KARR, expires this day by its own limitation. E. A. Hayt will attend to the settlement of the business, and is duly authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

EZRA A. HAYT.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1862. DANIEL KARR.

E. A. HAYT will continue the cloak and mantilla business at No. 361 Broadway. James Wilson and F. D. Karr are interested with him, under the firm of E. A. Hayt & Co.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of TIBBALS & TRAVIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. OSCAR TIBBALS is alone authorized to sign the name and settle the business of the late firm.

OSCAR TIBBALS.
W. H. TIBBALS.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1862. BERNARD TRAVIS.

The business of the late firm of TIBBALS & TRAVIS will be continued by the undersigned, under the style of B. TRAVIS & CO., at the old stand, No. 76 Chambers-st.

BERNARD TRAVIS.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1863. JOHN TRAVIS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HESS, KESSEL & CO., has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to sign in liquidation.

JULIUS HESS.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1862. RUDOLPH KESSEL.

The undersigned will continue the importing and commission business, under the firm of J. HESS & CO., at the present premises No. 12 Park-place.

JULIUS HESS.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers under the firm of WILLIAM OOTHOUT & BROTHER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY OOTHOUT retiring from business. William Oothout is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

WILLIAM OOTHOUT.
HENRY OOTHOUT.

WILLIAM OOTHOUT will continue the iron business from this date.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Edwin M. Merritt, Edgar Strang and Howard Lapsley, under the firm of MERRITT, STRANG & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Edgar Strang retiring in consequence of ill health. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, Edwin M. Merritt and Howard Lapsley, under the firm of MERRITT & LAPSLEY, at No. 27 Wall-st., who will carry on the General Banking Business.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF HOLDEN, HAWLEY & CO. expired this day by its own limitation. [illegible] business con[illegible] Mr. JAS. C. HOLDEN, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.

JAMES C. HOLDEN,
CHAUNCEY J. HAWLEY,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1862. PHILIP HEARTT.

SAMUEL H. SEAMAN IS A PARTNER in our firm from this date.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1862.

MR. A. H. MANSFIELD HAS THIS DAY been admitted a partner in our house.

HAVILAND, LINDSLEY & CO.,
January 1, 1863. Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., N. Y.

I HAVE THIS DAY WITHDRAWN FROM the firm of HOFFMAN & CO.

U. W. IRELAND.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD F. PATCHEN becomes a member of our firm this day.

T. KETCHAM & CO.

New-York, Jan., 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WE HAVE this day associated with us in business Mr. JOHN E. BYRNE.

CLARK, WILSON & CO.

Jan. 1, 1863.

MR. ALBYN MARIE RETIRES THIS day from our firm. C. MARIE & CO.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an Entire Success—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	*Cures* Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Billious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Viti	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete	$6 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and depôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

COAL, &C.

REMOVAL.—GEORGE WRIGHT & CO., OF LIVERPOOL, shippers of the best varieties of GAS AND HOUSE CANNEL AND COALS, would call the attention of Gaslight companies and dealers in Coal to the removal of their office in New-York, from No. 4 Irving-place (Manhattan Gaslight Company's Building) to No. 37 Pine-st.

Orders for Coals filled with care and shipped at lowest possible rates of freight. Also, Coals for sale to arrive.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Van Wart, Son & Co., Birmingham.
Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Schieffelin Bros. & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Booth & Tuttle, New-York.
Messrs. E. Corning & Co., Albany.
Messrs. Martin & Smith, Philadelphia.
Manhattan Gaslight Company, New-York, and to other Gaslight companies throughout the United States and Canada.

H. L. PARMELE.
Agent for Geo. Wright & Co., No. 37 Pine-st.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 lbs.—Best qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 180 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 19 Wall-st.; No. 5 Grand-st.; No. 62 East 14th-st., Union-square.

COAL.—PURE RED-ASH, PEACH ORCHARD, genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain [illegible] house Cannel, Liverpool Orrel and Cumberland, of the best quality, at lowest market prices.

HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. SETH G. BABCOCK retires from our firm this day, and Mr. HENRY ALMY is admitted as a partner.

ALMY, PATERSON & CO.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that we, whose names are severally undersigned, intend to form a limited partnership as follows, namely: The name under which such partnership is to be conducted is CHARLES B. BABCOCK. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing and dealing in Dry Goods. CHARLES B. BABCOCK, residing in the City of Newark, and State of New-Jersey, is the general partner, and SETH G. BABCOCK, residing in Bergen, Hudson County, State of New-Jersey, is the special partner. The said SETH G. BABCOCK has contributed $25,000 to the common stock of said partnership. Said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1863, and will terminate on the 1st day of January, 1864.

CHARLES B. BABCOCK.
SETH G. BABCOCK, Special Partner.

Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1862.

REMOVAL.

SHAFER & WHITFORD have this day removed from Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway to Nos. 331 and 333 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

From and after this date, Mr. ALBERT T. HAMILTON has an interest in our firm, which will hereafter be known as SHAFER, WHITFORD & CO.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

MR. LEWIS B. BROWN RETIRES FROM our firm this day.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1862. P. M. MYERS & CO.

Referring to the above announcement, the undersigned will continue the business as usual, under the same name and style as above.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

PETER M. MYERS,
BENJ. G. LENNOX,
LAWRENCE MYERS, Jr.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of H. BECKER & GRAEVE, having expired by its limitation, the concern is this day dissolved, and Mr. HENRY BECKER has alone to attend to the liquidation of the business, as per contract.

H. BECKER.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1862. W. GRAEVE.

The undersigned has associated with him Mr. EMIL SIEVERS of his Port-au-Prince firm, and will continue the commission business under the firm of H. BECKER & CO., at the old office, No. 32 South William-st.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1863. H. BECKER.

New-York, January 1, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of buying and selling on commission Gold and Silver Coin, Foreign Exchange, Commercial Paper, United States Government and other leading securities, and have taken the office, No. 4 Broad-street, formerly occupied by Van Vleck & Tucker, Bankers.

A. WOODBRIDGE,
late of the firm of Lane, Lamson & Co.,
THOS. F. MORRIS,
late uncurrent Money Teller with Metropolitan Bank.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of FURNALD & WEED is dissolved by limitation. Either partner will settle the business of the late firm, at the store, No. 257 Pearl-st.

F. P. FURNALD.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1862. W. H. WEED.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WEED & FURNALD, and will continue the business at the old stand, No. 257 Pearl-st.

W. H. WEED,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1863. F. P. FURNALD, Jr.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS this day associated with himself Mr. A. SOHER, and the business will be in future conducted under the name and style of

E. MORRISON & CO.

It will, as formerly, embrace the exchange, banking, specie and stock business, in all its branches, at No. 13 Nassau-st.

E. MORRISON.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN ME and Mr. HENRY BECKER expiring on the 1st of January, 1863, I beg leave to inform friends that I shall continue in this city under my own name in the same line of business as commission merchant. Most respectfully,

WERNER GRAEVE.

MR. S. F. MASSETT HAS THIS DAY BECOME a partner in our house.

W. R. TRAVERS & CO.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

MR. CHARLES F. THOMAS BECOMES a partner in our firm from this date.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

MR. DANIEL H. LAWRENCE, JR., IS admitted as a partner in our business from this date.

LAWRENCE, GRIGGS & KINGSBURY.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

MR. WM. B. BEND IS A MEMBER OF our firm from this date.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.

January 1, 1863.

NOTICE.—FROM THIS DATE MR. JOHN F. TALMAGE becomes a member of our firm.

DANIEL TALMAGE & CO.

January 1, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE—TO MASTERS, OWNERS AND CONSIGNEES OF VESSELS SAILING TO AND FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.—Extracts from the sections of an Act defining and regulating the powers, duties and compensations of the Captain of the port and Harbor Masters of the port of New-York, passed May 22d, 1862, as follows: § 3. The said Captain of the port shall set apart, keep and reserve all that part of the East River to the wharves of the City of New-York, from the east side of Pier Number Two to and including the east side of Pier Number Nine, East River, from the twentieth day of March to the first day of January in each year, for the exclusive use and accommodation of canal-boats and barges engaged in the business of transporting property on the Hudson River or coming to water from the canals of the State, or arriving in said port from Albany or places north or west thereof, and he shall assign such other accommodations for said canal-boats and barges in other parts of the port of New-York as may from time to time be necessary in receiving or discharging their cargoes.

§ 4. No vessel, other than canal-boats, barges, or lighters, receiving or delivering property from or to said canal-boats or barges, shall enter [illegible] using any part of the Port of New-York set apart for the use of canal-boats and barges, without the written consent of the Captain of the port first had and obtained therefor, and then only between the first day of January and twentieth day of March in each year, and the use thereof by canal-boats, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for every day that such vessel shall remain in said part of said port so set apart, after being notified to leave by the Captain of the port or a Harbor Master, and said penalty shall be a lien upon any such vessel, and be enforced by proceedings against, instituted by and in the name of the Captain of said port, according to the provisions of the laws of this State concerning attachments against vessels.

ARCHIBALD HALL, Captain of the Port.
No. 49 Burling Slip.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading, flagging, curb and gutter Fifth-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth streets, and paving with trap-blocks Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Sixty-first streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets, on both sides of the intersecting streets, from Forty-ninth to Eighty-sixth streets, and both sides of said Eighty-sixth-street, to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side of and contiguous to said Fifth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

Office, Board of Assessors,
New Court-house, Dec. 30, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Paving Twenty-third-street, from the Tenth-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of the Tenth-avenue, with trap-block pavement; for building sewers in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and in Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue; west side of Third-avenue; both sides of Lexington, Fourth, Fifth avenues, Broadway, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenues, from a point midway between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to said Twenty-third-street; both sides of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and both sides of Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

Office, Board of Assessors,
New Court-house, Dec. 24, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

CENTRAL PARK NOTICE.—FROM THIS date the Central Park drive for a length of seven and a half miles is open to the public, being the entire circuit of the Park from 59th-st. to 106th-st.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862.

MEDICAL.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Judged by the immense demand, this Universal Remedy now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE
CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF AN
INVALID,

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time, THE MEANS OF SELF CURE, by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author,

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In [illegible] years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the old office.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regeneration. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills [illegible] the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. [illegible], New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work, Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL DIRECTIONS for the LASTING CURE OF EVERY kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by O. S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 18[illegible]—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find the [illegible] are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SHIPPING.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON Commander, having completed her repairs, which have been inspected and approved by the Agent of the English "Lloyds," the Surveyor of Steamers for the Board of Underwriters of New-York, and other scientific gentlemen, who have given their certificate to that effect, will be dispatched
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
ON
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

First Cabin, from .... $110 to $155 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the state-rooms; all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Second Cabin state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table $80

Third Cabin, intermediate state-room passengers, found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food $55

Steerage, with superior accommodations $35

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
ASIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Jan. 21.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, MUIR, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA,

The U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans *via* Havana.
No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
FREIGHT TAKEN ONLY TO NEW-ORLEANS.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The steamer TRADE WIND will leave for New-Orleans direct on SATURDAY, Jan. 10. The steamer EAGLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, will leave for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $70 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $[illegible]. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA .... Saturday .... Jan. 3
GLASGOW .... Saturday .... Jan. 10
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... Saturday .... Jan. 17

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL American Transit Company will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The next vessel to follow the G. S. ADAMS, will be the first class schooner SARAH N. SMITH, Capt. FISKE, 200 tons burthen, to sail on or about the 5th January next.
For freight apply to
JOHN E. BODY,
No. 53 Exchange place.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.—THE steamboat OSSEO will leave the Fulton Market Slip, at 9½ A. M. SATURDAY, Jan. 3, and the foot of 10th-st., East River, at 10 A. M., to convey passengers and their baggage for Liverpool to the steamer GREAT EASTERN. None but passengers allowed on board on Saturday.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE superior, fast-sailing, iron steamship MELVILLE, will leave Pier No. 10 North River, for New-Orleans, as above, on SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, apply to WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st., or D. DE GOICOURIA, No. 11 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau $50 00
Passage money to Havana 70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8¼ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5 22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 2:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FREIGHT LINE.—The most expeditious and reliable Steamer and Railroad Transportation Line from New-York to Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers, Pier No. 25 East River, South-st., New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—KELLOGG.

Director .... J. Grau
MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1863,
OPENING NIGHT—SECOND SEASON.
FIRST FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
before her departure for London, where she is engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre as one of the principal prime donne.
ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5,
will be given Donizetti's celebrated tragic Opera,
IL POLIUTO, (The Martyrs,)
when Miss KELLOGG will appear for the first time in the celebrated rôle of Paolina.
BRIGNOLI in his original rôle of Poliuto.
AMODIO .... Severo | BARILI .... Calistene
Ximenes .... Nearcho | Locatelli .. Felice | Perni .... Cleo
CONDUCTOR AND MUSICAL DIRECTOR,
SIGNOR MUZIO

The other operas which will be produced this season will be, "Martha," "Vespres Sicilien," "Belisario," "Roberto il Diavolo," "Dinorah," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," "La Sonnambula," and "Un Ballo in Maschera."

GIOVANNA D'ARCO.

This opera will be the great attraction of this Paris and the next London season, and the New-York public will have the priority of representation, as in the case of "Il Trovatore" and "Un Ballo in Maschera."

Miss KELLOGG will appear, except as Martha and in one or two other favorite characters, in an entirely new repertoire, including Paolina, of "Poliuto," Leonora, of "Il Trovatore," Alice, of "Roberto il Diavolo," and Giovanna, in "Giovanna d'Arco."

On WEDNESDAY, second farewell appearance of
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

In active preparation, "Vespres Sicilien," "Belisario" and "Giovanna d'Arco."

THE FREE LIST, with the exception of the Press and those to whom season tickets have been issued, will be entirely suspended, and no applications for free admissions will be answered.

Ticket Offices, Academy of Music; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that he has concluded to give, during his second Opera Season in New-York, a few opera nights in Brooklyn.
The first opera night will take place on
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 8.
Box Offices will be open on Monday, Jan. 5.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-street.
Director .... Carl Anschutz
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.
Sixty-fourth Opera Night.
JEAN DE PARIS.
Comic Opera, in three acts, by Boieldieu.
Princess, Mme. Johannsen; Olivier, Mme. Rotter.
Grand Pas de Deux by Mlle. Marzetti and M. Tophoff.
SUNDAY, Jan. 4,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE MOST DESIRABLE residences in 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square. The house is 25 by 65, with an extension the whole width of the lot, all in elegant order and beautifully decorated. Possession at an early day; the lot is a leasehold; house can be sold with or without the furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 282 AND 286 MULBERRY-ST., between Prince and Houston sts., lots each 20x100. The property pays a good interest. Price $10,000—$4,500 bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND ON the southwest corner of Houston and Greene sts., will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 6, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dixon, Ill. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—TWO ENTIRE blocks of ground, between 12th and 13th sts., and 8th and 4th avs. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—AN ELEGANT country seat of about 20 acres near Poughkeepsie, with handsome buildings; grounds well laid out; abundance of choice fruit, &c., &c., would be exchanged for a dwelling in a fashionable location in this City, worth from $2[illegible],000 to $3[illegible],000, and the difference adjusted in cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ON the Hudson, a house with nine rooms, well and spring water, every variety of fruit, and within two minutes walk of landing. Apply to WM. H. PILLOW, No. 68 Wall-st., basement.

FARMS.

TO LONG ISLAND FARMERS.

For sale, a valuable farm in Monmouth Co., New-Jersey, at private sale will be sold whole, or in part, to suit purchasers, containing nearly 150 acres. It is situated within six miles of Middletown Point, and eight of Keyport, being one of the best trucking farms in Monmouth Co. For particulars address or apply to S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE.—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 134 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET, LEASE, OR SELL—A LARGE TWO-story attic and basement brick house, in Tarrytown, N. Y.; fine river view; 1½ acres of land; an abundance of all kinds of fruit; carriage house, &c.; well calculated for a female seminary, or country residence. Terms reasonable. For particulars, apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN the new white marble building, No. 8 Broad-st., situate about sixty feet from Wall-st.; finished in the best style, being very light, and well ventilated with all the modern conveniences. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—JOHN STREET—Stores Nos. 104 and 106, fronting Cliff, Maiden Lane; Store No. 8 near Liberty; Staten Island—forty acres on South-side. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 170 William street.

AT NO. 319 FOURTH-AVENUE.—TO LET, by McKIBBIN & DAY, with immediate possession, a three-story high stoop, completely furnished house, in the immediate vicinity of their office, at $75 per month. Terms $[illegible] in advance.

19 WALL-STREET.—FIRST FLOOR TO LET, one step from the street. Desirable for bankers, brokers or insurance companies. Possession Feb. 1. Apply to A. MELVILLE, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED FOR housekeeping in a private house, by a family of three grown persons and one servant. They must consist of a nicely furnished parlor, two bedrooms, kitchen and servant's room. Location on the west side, and not above 34th-st.; price not to exceed $50 per month. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Address Box No. 2,865 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FIVE MINUTES' walk from Fulton Ferry.—Modern brick house, No. 48 Sands-st.; well warmed, gas, baths, &c.; first-class table; dinner at 6 o'clock; small select family; moderate terms; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—FOR FOUR ADULTS, TWO children and servant, with parlor and three bedrooms. Private table preferred. Location between 14th and 38th sts., Lexington and 6th avs. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 4,575 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED WITH A GENTEEL family, (not above 17th-st.,) by a young man. Will require good living—dinner at 6 o'clock. Address W. D., Box No. 1[illegible]2 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST-FOURTEENTH-ST.—Extension parlor to let, with fire, closets, hot and cold water, gas, to suit gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Two or three young ladies can be accommodated. References required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENTLEMEN, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, FOR GENTLEMEN.—Fine rooms, new French furniture, at No. 8[illegible]8 Broadway, first house above the residence of Judge Roosevelt; best of references will be required.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
Of the great Romantic Spectacular Drama,
FAUST
AND
MARGUERITE,
MR. J. B. ROBERTS AS MEPHISTOPHILES.
THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

The scenery, costumes and appointments of "Faust and Marguerite" are unsurpassable: some scenes Mr. Selwyn seems to have painted as if he meant them to be framed for an art gallery, so perfectly has he finished them.—*New-York Herald.*

"Faust and Marguerite" is brilliant to the last degree. It affords several of the most elaborate and striking scenic displays that have ever been presented in New-York. The mounting of the piece is superb, the scenery throughout magnificent, the dresses rich and tasteful and full of variety. The best drama ever written would hardly need to be better put upon the stage.—*New-York Tribune.*

We have no recollection of a production that combined more admirably a spectacle with the positive feeling of a work of art. Mr. J. B. Roberts, an actor of reputation, as Mephistophiles, gave a remarkably strong and sinister interpretation to that potentate's character. He is, beyond all doubt, the best representative of his part we have had here.—*New-York Times.*

Faust ..... Mr. L. R. Shewell | Valentine. Mr. J. Lanergan
Brander ... Mr. A. W. Fenno | Seibel .... Mr. E. Lamb
Marguerite .... Miss Emily Thorne
Martha .... Miss Mary Wells | Bertha .... Mrs. J. R. Scott

THE SCENERY ENTIRELY NEW, BY
J. H. SELWYN.
NEW DRESSES, BY
MONS. PHILLIPE AND ASSISTANTS.
NEW APPOINTMENTS, BY
GEO. W. LETZINGER.
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, BY
RUNYON & DEMILT,
AND A
FULL AND EFFICIENT CHORUS,
under the direction of
HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Doors open at 7; to commence a quarter before 8 o'clock.
With the exception of the Press, no free list.

SECOND GRAND CONCERT OF HELMSMULLER'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,

AT IRVING HALL, SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 1863,
Assisted by the following artists:
Mrs. J. E. THOMAS,
Mr. WM. CASTLE,
Signor ABELLA and
THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.
Tickets 50 cents.
Can be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; and at Irving Hall.
Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 1863,
Il faut qu'une porte soit ouverte ou fermée
LE CODE DES FEMMES.
LE SERMENT D'HORACE.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

SOUTH SIDE INSTITUTE,

STATEN ISLAND.

A boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will be reopened after the Christmas vacation, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, under the care of Rev. DANIEL LANCASTER, assisted by an efficient corps of teachers. Circulars can be obtained of the Principal at No. 88 East 22d-st., until the opening of the school. Southside Institute is a few minutes' walk from Annadale Railroad Station, and affords every advantage for instruction and recreation.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." IS AN OLD and reliable Educational Exchange for all who wish to learn of well-qualified teachers, for teachers who wish engagements, for parents who would learn of good schools for their children, for selling and renting school properties.

Teachers wanted—Lady as first assistant in grammar school, *in Brooklyn*—personal interview positively required: lady as daily teacher for first-class select school for young ladies, in *Brooklyn*; young French gentleman for select school in *N. Y. City*; French gentleman for school *near City*; Episcopalian gentleman for English and classics: lady to conduct select school in *Westchester Co., N. Y.*; gentleman for classics, in same county; German lady for music, &c.; lady for French and music, *near City*; lady for piano, singing and drawing, *N. Jersey*; gentleman for gymnastics in a military school, *on the Hudson*; resident French lady teacher for one of first schools *in City*; lady for music, drawing and French, in the West; also one for piano, singing and French; gentleman for English and Latin, *near Philadelphia*; lady for French, German and music, *Missouri*; Episcopalian gentleman as tutor; lady of religious character, thorough education and some musical ability, for family *in the City*; experienced classical teacher for City school; gentleman as military superintendent of flourishing military school; gentleman for English and military drill; gentleman for music and modern languages; lady for French, *Washington, D. C.* Several schools for sale and to rent.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMP'Y, Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session consisting of fourteen weeks, commences on Monday the 12th of January.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.	John Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.	O. Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Graeff Barton, of the Free Academy, New-York.	Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.	George Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.	G. Heineken, Esq., New-York.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.	E. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.	C. F. Fischer, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 8 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE—Prof. MIEL will resume his weekly French lectures on TUESDAY and French readings on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1 West 26th-st. The French and English kindergarten, or play-school for young children, under M. and MME. MIEL'S direction, will open on MONDAY, Jan. 5.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 2[illegible]8 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 8[illegible] Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"

IS AN OLD AND RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE,
For all who require Teachers—information of candidates, for any department of instruction, given without charge;
For Parents who desire information of good schools;
For representing teachers who wish engagements;
For selling and renting school properties.
*** Teachers, and others interested, are invited to call, or send for our circular.
References: Ivison, Phinney & Co., Publishers, N. Y.; John Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y.; Rev. C. V. Spear, Pittsfield, Mass.; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER OF CLASSICS, who has fitted boys for Yale and Harvard, and a superior mathematician, desires a situation. He has testimonials from, and can refer to prominent gentlemen, but relies for success upon his own intrinsic merit. He has had a large and successful experience, and was connected for several years with a first class institution. Call on, or address INTERVIEW, at No. 42 John-st., New-York.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED LADY teacher, competent to teach the English branches and French, seeks a position where her acquirements would be called into requisition. Terms moderate. Locality of no importance. The most satisfactory references and testimonials given. Address M. H. MORFORD, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AS DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A Lady of experience in teaching English, Latin, and the rudiments of French and Music, wishes a situation in a school or family, as daily or resident governess. Would act as lady's companion; has no objection to the country or traveling. The best of City references can be given. Address K., Box No. 6[illegible] Post-Office.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—WANTED, as resident governess, a German lady, who is perfectly competent to teach the English and German languages, and all other educational branches; also the rudiments of music; liberal salary given; undoubted reference required. Address, with name, S. & S., Box No. 1,366 Post-office.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English lady of great experience, and fully qualified to give instruction in English thoroughly, with music and French, wishes an engagement. Address M. C., No. 328 6th-av., New-York.

TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD EXperience in teaching classics, French and mathematics, desires a situation as private tutor, or to prepare a young man for college. Best of City references. Address J. F. R., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

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SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

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WALLACK'S.

Open at 7½; begins uniformly at 8, and over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY.
FIFTH AND LAST TIME FOR THE PRESENT,
THE VERY ELEGANT COMEDY,
A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
Harry Jasper, originally acted by him .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Thornton .... Mr. Chas. Fisher
Andrew Wylie .... Mr. John Gilbert
Matthew .... Mr. George Holland
Adolphus .... Mr. Floyd
Frederick Adderly .... Mr. Reynolds
William .... Mr. Turner
Emma Thornton .... Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Thornton .... Miss Fanny Morant

MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1863, will be produced, for the first time here, the romantic drama of
PAULINE,
Appointments, Costumes and Scenery, by Isherwood, all new; Music by Mr. Stoepel. A great cast.
TUESDAY, (first time this season,)
Boucicault's great play of the
IRISH HEIRESS.
In preparation—
THE IRISH HEIRESS,
BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND,
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING, &c.
To be repeated—
CENTRAL PARK,
MONEY, (by desire),
BOSOM FRIENDS,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
AND LOVE AND MONEY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Open at 7; begins at 7¾; over at 10 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,) Jan. 3,
LAST NIGHT,
LAST NIGHT,
LAST NIGHT,
and
THIS AFTERNOON,
Commencing at 2 o'clock,
LAST MATINEE
LAST MATINEE
LAST MATINEE
Of the Grand Fairy Spectacle,
BLONDETTE,
BLONDETTE,
BLONDETTE.
The most magnificent scenic play ever witnessed; with its GORGEOUS SCENERY,
SPLENDID COSTUMES,
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.
Will positively be withdrawn after to-night, as the highly gifted and popular comedienne,
MRS. JOHN WOOD
Is engaged for a limited period, and will make her appearance on
MONDAY, JAN. 5, 1863,
in the favorite comediettas of
THE INVINCIBLES and JENNY LIND.
During the engagement of this talented artiste a number of new and original pieces will be produced, in which she will appear.

WINTER GARDEN.

LAST NIGHT
of those charming artists,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
LAST NIGHT
of the
GREAT HOLIDAY BILL.
This Evening, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, will be presented for the last time that
MERRY HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT
which, during the past two nights, have drawn the largest and most delighted audiences ever gathered in a Theatre.
AN EVENING OF LAUGHTER!
THREE HAPPY PIECES!
In all of which,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
appear.
THE FAIRY CIRCLE.
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
BARNEY THE BARON.
with SONGS,
DANCES,
and innumerable delights.

The Management has pleasure in being able to state that in consequence of the recovery of Mrs. Chanfrau from that indisposition which has temporarily delayed Mr. Williams' appearance in the character of Sir Patrick O'Plenipo, that event, which has been looked forward to with so much interest and excitement, will take place on MONDAY, JANUARY 5.

On that evening the IRISH AMBASSADOR will positively be produced.

MISS LAVINIA WARREN

Begs to announce to her numerous friends, in this manner, as it is impossible for her Secretary to answer privately their request for her
CARTE DE VISITE,
that they can be obtained of
APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway.
GURNEY & SON, No. 707 Broadway.
FREDERICKS & CO., No. 587 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.—TWENTY-FIRST SEASON, 1862—1863. PUBLIC REHERSAL, No. 7, will take place at IRVING HALL, on this SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 1863, at half-past 3 o'clock, P. M. Extra admission to the Rehearsal 50c. each. Subscriptions received at the usual places. By order.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART, NO. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st.—The grand Panorama of THE WAR AND THE MISSISSIPPI, every EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

PARLOR OR LIGHT GYMNASTICS, WITH music and new apparatus for ladies and gentlemen, misses and boys, at Brady's Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) under the direction of a Professor for the past year instructor at Dr. Dio Lewis' physical Institute of Boston.
ABNER S. BRADY.

LECTURES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. MASON JONES,
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, JAN. 3,
A NEW ORATION.
SUBJECT,
GARIBALDI,
Including reminiscences of four months' sojourn with the Liberator of Italy.
Admission 25 cents.
Reserved seats in parquette and dress circle, 50 cents.
Reserved seats can be secured at the Academy to-day.

MR. MASON JONES

WILL DELIVER ORATIONS IN
BROOKLYN, Academy of Music, TO-NIGHT, Jan. 3.
Albany, Jan. 5.
Troy, Jan. 6.
Hudson, Jan. 7.
Auburn, Jan. 8.
Syracuse, Jan. 9.
And will deliver his first Oration in Tremont Temple, BOSTON, on MONDAY, Jan. 12.
Applications for engaging Mr. Mason Jones to be addressed to Box No. 1,252 Post-office, New-York.

REV. JOHN LORD'S HISTORICAL LECTURES FOR LADIES, AT 30 TO 25.—The Course on *Christian Civilization*, will be resumed on MONDAY, Jan. 5, at [illegible] P. M., and will be continued on successive Thursdays and Mondays. The subjects still to be treated are the Germanic Races and Settlements—The Saracenic Conquests—The Great Popes—The Saints and Heroes of the Middle Ages—Feudalism, Chivalry and the Crusaders—The Wars of England, France and Germany—The Revival of Art, Literature and Philosophy, and the General Progress from Leo I to Luther. Tickets for the remaining 25 Lectures $14, and for a smaller number in proportion. Address No. 100 9th-st.

HENRY C. KINNEY WILL DELIVER a lecture upon the *Life, Times, Influence and Writings of Lord Byron*, at Clinton Hall, (Mercantile Library,) on TUESDAY NEXT, (Jan. 6.) The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets of admission 25 cents.

SKATES.

"THE" ASSORTMENT OF SKATES AND SKATE FIXINGS will be found at the

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM

Skates from 25 cents to $25, and in fact everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. PARLOR SKATES.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
The newest and best styles, at low prices
"Moulson's" and "Marsden's" superior English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in great variety.
Tool Chests, from $1 to $25.
Boys' Sleighs, Parlor Skates, &c.
NATHUSIUS, KUGLER & MORRISON,
No. 229 Bowery and No. 10 Division-st.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs.
Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The undersigned, sole agent of
PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD,
of Bordeaux, France,
Offers for sale his
LARGE STOCK OF WINES, &c.,
at the lowest prices.
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINKLE & LYON, HOWE, and other first-class sewing machines, new, for sale—part cash and the balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

ECCENTRIC PRESSES.—WANTED, TWO OR three small Eccentric Presses, in good order. Apply to LALANCE & GROSJEAN, corner of Hester and Mott sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SATURDAY, January 3, 1863.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TREMENDOUS CROWDS.
Immense rush of ladies and children to see
THE GRAND HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS!
THE GRAND HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS!
THE GRAND HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS!
THE GRAND HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS!
To accommodate the throng—to let
EVERY VISITOR SEE A PERFORMANCE,
The Manager has decided to give
TWO SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,
TWO SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,
In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
The magnificent Legendary Drama entitled
THE JEWESS OF FRANKFORT!
OR,
THE VISION OF FATE,
Will be produced at each. This is one of the most fascinating and interesting pieces
IN THE WHOLE CATALOGUE OF DRAMAS,
And was received on New-Year's Day with
PERFECT RAPTURES OF APPLAUSE,
And will afford a rich entertainment to those
LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES,
Who will be sure to witness it to-day.
COME, THEN, ONE AND ALL.
Come early, get good seats, and you'll
BE SURE OF SPENDING A JOYFUL HOLIDAY.
The following at all hours:
COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,
one of the most extraordinary wonders of the world.
Also that wonderful and extraordinary creature, the
WHAT IS IT? or MAN MONKEY,
which excited so much interest here for two years.
ALBINO FAMILY FROM MADAGASCAR.
BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
ONLY 18 YEARS OLD, AND WEIGHS 628 LBS.
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS,
exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies ... $10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman 5 00
Ladies' Tickets 2 50
Minors under 15 years of age 3 00
Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

Under the sole management of
J. G. COLLINS.
At PALACE MUSIC HALL,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
Chinese Fiddle; Sally Come Up; Sighing for the Bone Solo, "Zanpa;" The Three Graces; Banjo Solo; Brass Band; Drinking Song, and Burlesque Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Miss Julia Gould as .... Lucrezia
Doors open at 6¾; Concert begins at 7½.

BROOKLYN ARENA.

Raymond-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, Jan. 3, 1863,
CLASSIC AND MODERN GYMNASTICS, HORSEMANSHIP, AERIAL ACROBATICS, &c., &c.
Together with a brilliant display of the
ELLA ZOYARA ACT,
By the great original rider, OMAR KINGSLEY.
Being, altogether, the most perfect, chaste and elegant equestrian exhibition ever given in the City of Brooklyn.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE

AND ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
Broadway, below Houston-st. L. B. LENT .... Manager
This elegant and attractive school of Natural History is now open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most splendid collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
Upon the continent, including four elephants, lions, tigers, bears, hyenas, &c., &c. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
☞ The animals will be fed at 3 o'clock P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 WEST 14TH-ST.—Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays, Mondays and Thursdays; same terms as on preceding years. FERRERO'S fourth annual private soirée dansante at the Academy of Music will take place on THURSDAY, Jan. 8, 1863.

BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE-DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863,
at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 46 Maiden-lane.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer,
No. 25½ Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 86 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

"STODART" PIANOS,

GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
We would call the attention of those in search of a GOOD piano forte to a full assortment of our unrivaled instruments, which we are offering at low prices. The "Stodart" Pianos have always been regarded as the BEST manufactured, and therefore need no puffing.
STODART & MORRIS,
Warerooms No. 506 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK.

PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
Pianos of all the celebrated makers constantly on hand at manufacturers' prices. Also second-hand pianos from $60 to $12[illegible]. Pianos to rent cheap. Also Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums specially selected by
G. F. BRISTOW,
No. 765 Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS, Boston. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., Mason Brothers'. The ONLY INSTRUMENTS of their class which have ever been awarded a GOLD MEDAL. Twenty-six first premiums have been awarded them within six years and they have NEVER FAILED to take the first premiums wherever exhibited. Comparing one of these harmoniums with "church organs of moderate size and power," the judges of the Massachusetts Charitable Association, Boston, (composed of some of the most eminent musicians of that musical city,) said: "In volume of sound and extent of combination it MORE THAN EQUALS THEM;" pronouncing it, also, "FAR IN ADVANCE of any that have heretofore been manufactured of its kind."
The manufacturers have numerous written testimonials to the great superiority of their instruments from such eminent musicians as THALBERG, WILLIAM MASON and SATTER, pianists; MORGAN and ZUNDEL, organists; BRADBURY, ROOT, LOWELL MASON, and many others.
Prices $[illegible] to $4[illegible] each, and the same whether ordered from New-York or Boston. Every instrument fully warranted.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 8[illegible] WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano makers, this Company are able to offer first class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $[illegible] to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS LOW FOR CASH.—A LARGE ASsortment of superior second-hand Pianos; also, fine-toned new instruments of light elastic touch, iron frames, overstrung bass, grand action, made in best manner, at lowest prices. J. G. DAVIES, 46 Broome-st., west of B'y.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW STYLE Piano Fortes, for two hundred and ten dollars, for sale at No. 728 Broadway. Warranted perfect in every particular.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, UPRIGHT, BOUDOIR and squares, at $60, $80, $[illegible], $125, $175, $200, $225, $300. Best and cheapest. For sale by CHAMBERS, at the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, No. 112 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

STATIONERY.

1863. DIARIES. 1863.

All sizes and styles of Diaries and Journals. Expense Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Ink Trays, Portfolios, Gold Pens, Games, Currency [illegible], and every style of fine writing paper and stationery at low prices, by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] [illegible], and by stationers generally.
JAMES [illegible]

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Continued from First Page.

nobody here entertains any doubt whatever as to the ultimate fate of the place whenever we doom it to fall. Anyone listening to the story of these contrabands, witnessing their open joy at the approach of our troops, and their desperate efforts to escape into our lines, finds it very difficult to believe what so many Northern sympathisers tell us—that the slaves are too fond of Dixie to wish to leave it. Two of them, while making their escape from it, a day or two ago, were fired at when within three miles of our lines. One was killed, and the other reached our camp, faint, and bleeding from a wound in his shoulder.

The City of Baton Rouge remains in the same wretched and gloomy state described in a former letter, except those ominous and unwelcome signs of life which follow military occupation. Very few families indeed remain, the mass of them having fled to Clinton and Jackson. The citizens are more communicative than they were at first; indeed, it is evident to any close observer of human nature, that they would welcome us with open arms, if they *dared* to do so. The innuendo only half expressed; the cautious whisper and stealthy glance around, while speaking to a loyalist; the oft-repeated hope that they will not *again* be left unprotected—all go to show that however much that hideous Juggernaut—despotism—may have weighed down, it has not yet entirely crushed out the souls of freemen in these regions.

BILLY WILSON's Zouaves are managing to get up the same sensations here that seem to form a part of them wherever they go. In going up the river, a private, named ANDY AIKENS, being reprimanded by his Captain, struck the latter, upon which the officer shot him dead. The regiment had scarcely arrived at Baton Rouge before a fight took place, in which one man was shot. It is a pity that these pet lambs don't prevent their animal spirits from running so high, for nobody doubts their bravery and loyalty, and I can, personally, speak of some of their officers as among the most gentlemanly in the service. The regiment is at present established at Baton Rouge.

Affairs in New-Orleans just now, upon the mere surface, are going on as smoothly as possible, but there are vast elements, known to be at work beneath, which invests everything here with the most intense interest. The near approach of the momentous 1st of January—the doubts and surmises as to the state of mind in which that day will find the colored population—the division of public sentiment as to the removal of Gen. BUTLER—the speculations, *pro* and *contra*, as to whether Gen. BANKS is either able or willing to hold rebellion down as firmly as his predecessor, or whether, like some deadly and explosive material long confined by force, it is not, on the removal of the pressure, about to rend and destroy all barriers opposed to it—are questions which afford food enough for the thoughtful.

As to the first—the questions involved in the President's first of January Proclamation—I confess I see not the remotest idea for entertaining any of those fears—which many intelligent men do—of the colored population exhibiting on that day anything approaching a spirit of enmity or insubordination against the ruling authorities, and for the very simple reason that they have no cause or inducement whatever. I do not believe there is a single colored man in New-Orleans, or within many miles of it, who does not—to all intents and purposes—*look upon himself as a freeman already*; and as there is no intention on anybody's part to go and kidnap them on the 1st of January, any demonstration among them could only be such a jubilee as they are in the habit of enjoying every first of August in the North.

One apparently trifling, but, to my view, exceedingly significant fact, came to my knowledge yesterday. Hearing accidentally that the negroes of New-Orleans were having some allegorical images carved, illustrative of their emancipation on the 1st of January, and to be used, in some way or other, on that day, I immediately sought the opportunity of seeing them. On going to the little workshop of the carver on Julia-street, quite close to Gen. BANKS' head-quarters—and inquiring about the matter, I was shown by the artist (a jolly and rotund old German) into a back room, when he pointed to his handiwork, chuckling merrily as he did so. Before me stood two wooden figures, one male and the other female, and both the size of life. The heads, hands and a portion of the arms were finished in the artist's best style, and painted dark, but the bodies were mere shapeless blocks, presenting nothing but the roughest outline of the human form, as they were intended to be clothed.

"What are they going to do with them?" I asked.

"Vell, you see, ven the 1st of January comes, dey will have one grand room to put dem in. Dar is de yoke to go round de necks"—and, getting a wooden yoke, made expressly for the purpose, he put it to the necks of the figures, uniting them like a pair of oxen. "Den we shall put chains also to de foots," continued the enthusiastic old man. "Vell, dey will have one grand dinner, and ven dey have done de wine and gumbo, and what not, de shairman he will get up and say dey are all free, and knock de chain from de foots and de yoke from de necks like zat"—and suiting the action to the word, he gave the yoke a blow which sent it at the feet of the figures, exclaiming at the time: "And by ——, I tink dey are right."

Two of Gen. BANKS' Staff officers had come in to see this grand work of art—the fame of which had already got bruited about,—and were just in time to hear the above explanation. On being asked whether the negroes intended to get up any public demonstration, our informant said decidedly, "No;" that it was intended to be quite a private affair, and that no white men were expected to take any part whatever in the proceedings. Whether or not the authorities will think it right to prohibit a meeting of any description—public or private, of which these allegorical figures may form the central interest, I have not yet heard positively, but I think the chances are ten to one that the use of these emblems will be suppressed *in toto*. The right or the wrong of doing so will be for others to argue and determine.

The discussion still continues, without any abatement whatever, as to the merits or demerits of Gen. BUTLER, and the wisdom or folly of removing him at this critical juncture. I hear so much on both sides—and from men whose honesty and intelligence it is impossible for me to doubt—that I am fairly bewildered as to forming any opinion myself. One thing very certain is, that, however his individual character may come out of this fiery ordeal, Gen. BUTLER seems to have a vast amount of friends among the *loyal* population of New-Orleans, and that the *disloyal* are—to a man—opposed to him. He had yesterday, at the City-hall, a grand farewell reception, which lasted for full three hours, and the class of citizens who thronged to shake hands with him and bid him God-speed, was very noticeable; among them a large proportion of ladies. Col. and Acting-Mayor DEMING received the General and his Staff, introducing them to the members of the city government. All the military officers in the city who were lately under the General came to pay their respects to him, as did also Gen. SHEPLEY and Staff and Gen. HAMILTON and Staff.

In the evening was exhibited another great manifestation of public feeling. It having been noticed in the papers that Gen. BUTLER would be at the Varieties Theatre, and perhaps Gen. BANKS, with their respective Staffs, a crowded house was drawn together to see them, and enjoy the fine acting of Mr. LEWIS BAKER, his accomplished wife, and the charming Mrs. GLADSTANE, in the play of the "Honeymoon." Gen. BANKS did not come, although his Staff did; but we had altogether a grand display of notabilities, in the persons of Maj.-Gen. AUGUR, and Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, with their Staff officers; Gov. SHEPLEY, Brig.-Gen. EMORY, Gen. WEITZEL, Col. DEMING, Acting Mayor, and—though last but not least—the renowned Admiral FARRAGUT. *Pour revenir à nos moutons*, the moment Gen. BUTLER and family appeared in the private box, the actors paused, and the whole house burst into loud applause, in which many of the ladies present joined. It was impossible to attribute such a vehement reception to any "dead-head" arrangement, and I give the fact just for what it is worth. The General, in all probability, leaves to-morrow for New-York, in the same vessel that will convey this letter.

As to the doubts which seem to be floating about respecting the chances of Gen. BANKS pursuing a too lenient and consequently disastrous course, I have only to say, that so far, the rebels among us who would gladly welcome such a change of policy have little to encourage them. Gen. BANKS had scarcely assumed the reins of power before the outward aspect of affairs began to change. Things that only the day before would have been scarcely whispered, for fear of Fort Jackson, were openly and loudly uttered in every bar-room and at every street corner; the most insulting and ribald verses and caricatures were got up by the Secessionists against Gen. BUTLER, and freely circulated about, and the whole air seemed charged with combustible materials that, if not instantly checked, would require but little fanning to burst into a flame. Gen. BANKS saw this more clearly than anybody else, and out came the following capital order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 114.—Information has been received at these Headquarters that publications, injurious to the character of soldiers of the United States, are circulated in the streets, and that anonymous and threatening letters are sent to officers connected with the public service. Such practices are indecent, offensive and criminal, and must be suppressed. The troops of this department are instructed to observe a respectful deportment to all persons, and the same deference will be exacted from all persons in their favor.

Any attempt on the part of any person whatever, by offensive personal conduct, to excite passion, or which tends to personal altercation or controversy, and the disturbance of the public peace, will be punished with the sharpest severity known to the military law.

The Commanding General requests that any violation of this order may be reported to these Headquarters or to the Provost-Marshal-General.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Immediately preceding this order was the following which ought to convince of their fallacy any rebels who may be fancying that they can find a tool in Gen. BANKS:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 20, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 113.—Col. JOHN S. CLARK, Aid-de-Camp to the Commanding General, is provisionally appointed Provost-Marshal General of the Department of the Gulf. All applications for permission to trade or travel, within the military lines of the Department, will be made to this officer. No permits will be given at present to travel or trade beyond the lines.

No fees will be charged, received or paid, for the issue of permits either for travel or trade, and no exclusive privileges or monopolies will be recognized or encouraged. It is the desire of the Commanding General to reëstablish the privileges of intercourse and commerce within the lines upon the most liberal basis consistent with the interests of the Government.

Such regulations as are necessary to maintain the rights of the Government, and to relieve well disposed and loyal people, will be promulgated in General Orders, and printed upon such passes as shall be issued from the office of the Provost-Marshal General, or his deputies. All such regulations, established for the protection of the Government, will be enforced with relentless military rigor. Any person who seeks and accepts the favor of the Government, and then violates the faith which he has pledged, will be judged guilty of a flagitious crime and punished without appeal or mercy. By command of

Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

There is one question here of great interest to our Northern capitalists, and which I do not remember to have seen publicly brought before them. I mean the splendid opportunities now open to Northern capital and enterprise in the sugar plantations of Louisiana. Those Northern teachers of political economy whose sympathy with a slaveholding aristocracy, or ignorance of the real state of affairs here, induces them to ridicule all idea of employing free labor upon Southern plantations, are only hoodwinking the public with their doctrines. "Look at Jamaica," they say. "See what freedom has done in that island. Once let the slave be free, and he ceases forever to work." The only answer to this assertion is, that whatever may or may not be the result of freedom in the tropics, where a semi-savage can afford to be content with nakedness for his clothing, and where prolific nature drops bread from the very trees, almost without the trouble of plucking, the argument has nothing to do with negroes living in a climate like that of Louisiana. Here a free negro—whether he wishes to or not—*must* work to put food into his mouth and raiment upon his body.

Starting with that fact as an axiom, and adding to it that other fact I have before mentioned—and which will very shortly reduce itself to an axiom also—viz., that the negroes of Louisiana are *already*, to all intents and purposes, as free as they ever can be, it becomes interesting to men of enterprise, both in the North and South, to study how they can turn the present state of things to the best account. That a negro is going to work as well in freedom as he did under the lash in Slavery nobody believes; but it is equally wrong to imagine that his labor is to lose all value if he loses his fetters, and that it is not possible for machinery and other appliances of human ingenuity (even supposing the negro works only half as well) to get out of these splendid lands far more wealth of produce than they ever yielded under the old state of things.

I have taken some trouble to inquire into this matter among those best acquainted with the subject, and never before were such tempting chances open to enterprise and capital. The fact is that seven-tenths of the planters here are insolvent, and many were so through their own extravagance long before the war commenced. The most magnificent estates that, in palmy days, could only be held by the wealthy, are now so ate up by mortgage and neglect as to be within reach of the small capitalist.

A Southern gentleman, well known and respected in this community, has propounded a plan to me which appears to deserve public attention. Seeing, as many other intelligent Southerners do, that Slavery, as an institution, is doomed forever, he has set his wits to work to see how, out of its shattered fragments, may be collected the materials to graft upon free labor. His plan is to reorganize labor upon something similar to what is known as the COMMUNITY OF WHALING system—viz.: to make the producers jointly interested with the capitalists.

To illustrate the probable working of his plan, let us take a plantation of 75 hands, which usually makes, under good management, 750 hogsheads, worth now, with the molasses, $75,000. This estate, with all its mules, carts, implements, machinery, &c.—the interest of which, in former times, at 7 per cent., would have been at least $20,000—can now be rented for $10,000. The cash expenses of the year would be as follows:

75 hands—food and clothing ($1 50 per week each)	$5,850 00
Other cash expenses	4,200 00
Total	$10,050 00

All the other cash expenses of the year are prospective, can be met out of the crop, and will amount to $15,000 or $25,000 in all; deducting which from $75,000, leaves a net profit of $50,000. This profit is proposed to be divided as follows:

To the free laborers, about $214 each	$16,000 00
To the capitalist and managers	34,000 00
Total	$50,000 00

But suppose the negroes only produce half a crop. In that case the expenses would be reduced to $20,000, leaving the capitalist and managers nearly $12,000, or over 100 per cent. on the capital actually used.

I am credibly informed that this free-labor system is already in operation here, and working admirably. On the *Kinmore* plantation, 75 white hands (who says nobody but negroes can work here?) got off 100 hogsheads in twelve days, worth, with molasses, about $11,000. The *Ashton* plantation, with 80 free negroes, got off 140 hogsheads in seven days; and others in the same manner that I could go on enumerating. The subject admits of endless illustration, and I propose to come back to it when I have visited some of the plantations, which I hope to in a day or two, to see the practical working of the system. It is not only a social but commercial revolution of great magnitude, and of which we cannot tell the result till we see Yankee steam-plows and Yankee steam everything at work in the fat delta of the Mississippi.

I send you the full narrative of two Texan refugees who have just arrived here, and whose story will bear perusal. Among the interesting things they told me, and which I do not think has been published in the North, is that one of the last acts of the rebel Congress, before adjournment, was to pass a law (which was published in the Houston *Telegraph*, from the Richmond *Examiner*,) enabling each Congressman to have his salary raised to $3,000 annually—*payable in specie only*. Another law was that all persons owning 20 slaves, or 500 head of stock, or 250 head of horses, were to be exempt from conscription. As might naturally be expected, these infamous measures were causing no little indignation among the people. Of course, by such an arrangement, the rich man's son could be exempt, while the poor man's is doomed to slaughter. Is it in human nature to think that men so ground down by the iron heel of despotism would not welcome *any* deliverer, even if he came in the devil's shape instead of a brother's?

News has just reached us, that while the *Empire Parish* steamer was loading sugar yesterday (Monday) at noon, at Meringo Plantation, on the right bank of the river, four miles below Baton Rouge, a party of 120 guerrillas, under command of Capt. TALBOT, came down and demanded the surrender of the boat. Capt. BOUCHENAU refused, upon which they commenced firing, killing the Assistant Engineer, C. McGILL, and wounding four, among others, W. J. REID, of New-Orleans, the agent of the boat. The guerrillas then went down to the plantation of Mr. N. LANDRY and rolled down the bank into the river some 80 hogsheads of sugar. They also captured three negroes, nine mules and three carts, and then departed; the *Empire Parish* at the same time backing out and saving herself down the river.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24.

Gen. BANKS has, this morning, issued a most important proclamation, which I inclose to you.

News has reached us this morning of our pickets having been attacked some distance from Baton Rouge, and one man (member of a Battery) was killed. The enemy are said to be prowling about, and feeling their way about us, but nobody expects anything more than scouting from them. They are supposed to have too much to do in looking after themselves at Port Hudson, to be contemplating any aggressive movement towards Baton Rouge.

The Texas part of our movement seems—*pro tem*—to be laid on the shelf. I hear the most extraordinary rumors this morning respecting it, but I have not yet had time to investigate, and indeed must hurry up for the mail.

NEMO.

GEN. BANKS' PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 24, 1862.

TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA: In order to correct public misapprehension and misrepresentation; for the instruction of the troops of this Department, and the information of all parties in interest, official publication is herewith made of the Proclamation by the President of the United States relating to the subject of Emancipation. In the examination of this document it will be observed:

I. That it is the declaration of a purpose only—the full execution of which is contingent upon an official designation by the President, to be made on the first day of January next, of the States and parts of States, if any, which are to be affected by its provisions:

II. That the fact that any State is represented in good faith in the Congress of the United States is conclusive evidence, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, that such State and the people thereof are not in rebellion against the United States:

III. That the State of Louisiana has not yet been designated by the President as in rebellion, nor any part thereof, and that it has complied with all the conditions of the Proclamation respecting representation

IV. That pecuniary aid to States not in rebellion, which may hereafter provide for immediate or gradual emancipation; the colonization of persons of African descent elsewhere, and the compensation of all citizens who have remained loyal, "for all losses by acts of the United States, including slaves," are among the chief recommendations of this important paper.

It is manifest that the changes suggested therein, and which may hereafter be established, do not take effect within this State on the 1st of January proximo, nor at any precise period which can now be designated, and I call upon all persons, of whatever estate, condition or degree, soldiers, citizens or slaves, to observe this material and important fact, and to govern themselves accordingly. All unusual public demonstrations, of whatever character, will be for the present suspended. Provost-Marshals, officers and soldiers are enjoined to prevent any disturbance of the public peace. The slaves are advised to remain upon their plantations until their privileges shall have been definitely established. They may rest assured that whatever benefit the Government intends will be secured to them, but no man can be allowed, in the present condition of affairs, to take the law into his own hands. If they seek the protection of the Government, they should wait its pleasure. Officers invested with command will be vigilant in the discharge of their duties. Leave of absence from camp will not be permitted, except in cases of great emergency. Soldiers enrolled in the regiments of Native Guards, will not be allowed for the present to visit the localities of their enlistment, nor will visitors be received unnecessarily in their camps. These regulations, enforced with all troops of the United States in the localities where they are enlisted, are now imperatively necessary. These troops will be confined to the duty specified in general orders, and will not be charged with special authority in making searches, seizures or arrests. It is my purpose to execute faithfully all the orders of the Government, and I assume the responsibility of these instructions as consistent therewith, and require prompt and faithful execution thereof.

Public attention is called to the Act of Congress cited in the Proclamation, which forbids the return of fugitives by officers of the army. No encouragement will be given to laborers to desert their employers, but no authority exists to compel them to return. It is suggested to planters that some plan be adopted by which an equitable proportion of the proceeds of the crops of the coming year, to be hereafter determined upon the judgment of honorable men justly representing the different interests involved, be set apart and reserved for the support and compensation of labor.

The war is not waged by the Government for the overthrow of Slavery. The President has declared, on the contrary, that it is to restore the "constitutional relations between the United States and each of the States" in which that relation is or may be suspended. The resolutions passed by Congress, before the war, with almost unanimous consent, recognized the rights of the States in this regard. Vermont has recently repealed the statutes supposed to be inconsistent therewith. Massachusetts had done so before. Slavery existed by consent and constitutional guaranty; violence and war will inevitably bring it to an end. It is impossible that any military man, in the event of continued war, should counsel the preservation of slave property in the rebel States. If it is to be preserved, war must cease, and the former constitutional relations be again established.

The first gun at Sumter proclaimed emancipation. The continuance of the contest there commenced will consummate that end, and the history of the age will leave no other permanent trace of the rebellion. Its leaders will have accomplished what other men could not have done. The boldest Abolitionist is a cypher when compared with the leaders of the rebellion. What mystery pervades the works of Providence! We submit to its decrees, but stand confounded at the awful manifestations of its wisdom and power! The great problem of the age, apparently environed with labyrinthic complications, is likely to be suddenly lifted out of human hands. We may control the incidents of the contest, but we cannot circumvent or defeat the end. It will be left us only to assuage the horrors of internecine conflict, and to procrastinate the processes of transition. Local and national interests are therefore alike dependent upon the suppression of the rebellion.

No pecuniary sacrifice can be too great an equivalent for peace. But it should be permanent peace, and embrace all subjects of discontent. It is written on the blue arch above us; the distant voices of the future, the waves that beat our coast, the skeletons that sit at our tables, and fill the vacant places of desolate and mourning firesides, all cry out that this war must not be repeated hereafter.

Contest, in public as in social life, strengthens and consolidates brotherly affection. England, France, Austria, Italy—every land fertile enough to make a history, has had its desolating civil wars. It is a baseless nationality that has not tested its strength against domestic enemies. The success of local interests narrows the destiny of a people and is followed by secession, poverty and degradation. A divided country and perpetual war make possession a delusion and life a calamity. The triumph of national interests widens the scope of human history, and is attended with peace, prosperity and power. It is out of such contests that great nations are born.

What hallowed memories float around us! New-Orleans is a shrine as sacred as Bunker Hill! On the Aristook and the Oregon the names of WASHINGTON, JACKSON and TAYLOR are breathed with as deep a reverence as on the James or the Mississippi. Let us fulfill the conditions of this last great trial, and become a nation—a grand nation—with sense enough to govern ourselves, and strength enough to stand against the world united!

N. P. BANKS, Major-General Commanding.

Loss of Another Ship of the Banks Expedition.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 2.

The ship before reported ashore near Hog Island, Chesapeake Bay, is the *International*, one of the vessels of the Banks Expedition, with Government stores on board. Assistance has been sent from Old Point, but she will probably prove a total loss.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Escape of Stuart Across the Rappahannock.

CONTRABANDS COMING INTO CAMP.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, Jan. 1.

The day has been unmarked by any movement of importance. The officers of the various Corps have exchanged the civilities of the day.

There is nothing of importance from the front.

Intelligence has been received that STUART has succeeded in retiring across the Rappahannock near Warrenton.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Tuesday, Jan. 2.

Gen. BURNSIDE returned from Washington this forenoon, and has been visited by his Grand Division commanders.

Several contrabands came into camp to-day, and were received in accordance with the Proclamation.

CAPTURE OF GUERRILLAS.

Rebel Cavalry Driven from Warrenton.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

The correspondent of the TIMES, with Gen. SIGEL's column, telegraphs as follows from Stafford Court-house, under date of January 1:

A number of guerrillas were captured yesterday at Chapawamsci Creek, by Col. CANBY's forces.

Gen. AVERILL drove one hundred and sixty rebel cavalry from Warrenton yesterday. Part of LEE's Cavalry passed through that place two hours before the arrival of our forces.

IMPORTANT FROM SUFFOLK, VA.

Gen. Corcoran with his Brigade at that Place—Gen. Peck's Command Moving.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 2.

The *American's* correspondent at Suffolk announces the arrival there of Gen. CORCORAN with his entire brigade. He is to take command there.

Gen. PECK's command is moving in another direction.

Skirmishing with the rebels continues to be of daily occurrence, and they have been routed on every occasion.

Steamship Caledonia Ashore.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

The British steamship *Caledonia*, from Glasgow, *viá* Portland, for New-York, went ashore on the night of the 31st, on Peaked Hill Bar, Cape Cod. She is hard and fast.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW-YEAR'S HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS CONTINUED.—The same magnificent drama that so charmed a score of thousand persons on New-Year's day, will be played this afternoon and evening, and Commodore NUTT and all the other novelties will be on view at all hours day and evening.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A MENTAL PORTRAIT.—A suitable holiday present, for lady or gentleman, would be a written description of character, as given by FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway.

Commerce of the Port of New-York.

To Mr. Andrew W. Trotter, the Boarding-Officer at the United States Revenue Barge Office, Whitehall, we are indebted for the following complete table of arrivals from foreign ports during the year 1862:

War steamers	27	Brigs	1,566
War vessels	2	Galliots	3
Steamers	266	Schooners	1,239
Ships	1,092	Barges	1
Barks	1,276		
Barkentines	15	Total	5,487

Of the war steamers there were:

British	4	War vessels:	
French	18	Swedish	1
Haytien	1	French	1
Norwegian	1	Spanish	1
Spanish	3	Total	29

Nation.	Sh'ms.	Ships.	Barks.	Bark-entins.	Brigs.	Galli-ots.	Schrs.	Barge	Total.	Pass. per Str's.	Other Pass.	Total Pass.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	266	1,092	1,276	15	1,566	3	1,239	1	5,458	37,650	56,957	94,607

* Of which 40 were from Aspinwall, with 7,421 California passengers, NOT included in the above.

In 1860 there arrived from foreign ports, 4,451 vessels, with 120,627 passengers; in 1861, 5,120 vessels, with 80,790 passengers, and in 1862, 5,487 vessels, with 94,607 passengers. There also arrived from domestic ports, 1,776 steamers.

GLASS LETTERS

New and old firms are reminded that Glass Letters and Numbers are the most attractive, and in the end the cheapest letters for store windows, &c. Also, Brass Letters. Depôt 107 Fulton-street. GLASS LETTER CO.

UP-TOWN MEETINGS DURING THE world's week of prayer: MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av. and 30th-st. TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, Madison-avenue Baptist Church, Madison-av. and 31st-st. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, Methodist Episcopal Church, 27th-st., east of 3d-av. THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, Presbyterian Mission Church, 3d-av., above East 30th-st. FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of East 30th-st. All the meetings will commence punctually at 7½ P. M. Rev. Drs. H. E. Weston and Dyer, Rev. Messrs. H. E. Montgomery, W. F. Watkins, C. H. Payson and S. H. Tyng, Jr., will take part in the exercises.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between H. H. STERLING & EDWARD KENDALL, under the firm name of H. H. STERLING & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. H. H. STERLING will continue the manufacture of "Sterling's Ambrosia for the Hair," at No. 493 Broadway, and is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 6 4th-av. Thorough and practical instruction in Book-keeping, Arithmetic, and all else pertaining to the counting-room. A good handwriting guaranteed to all in ten lessons. Separate rooms for private instruction.

LOST—OPPOSITE THE HERALD OFFICE OR IN a 5th-av. stage, a small quarto ACCOUNT BOOK, containing account with J. E. De Klyn. The finder will be liberally rewarded on delivery of the book at E. BURR'S office, No. 74 Wall-st., or at Nos. 51 and 53 John-st.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGTON-av., corner of East 30th-st. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will officiate.

MR. WASHINGTON MANLEY IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.
TALLMADGE A. MANLEY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

A COOK.—WANTED, AT NO. 11 CARROL-PARK, South Brooklyn, a good cook. Apply immediately.

GIRLS WANTED TO PUT UP STERLING'S Ambrosia for the Hair, at No. 493 Broadway.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES
Known as "Helmbold's"
GENUINE PREPARATIONS, VIZ.:
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU."
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSE-WASH.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION,
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
A positive and specific remedy
For diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions, and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
FOR WEAKNESSES,
ARISING FROM EXCESSES, HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EARLY INDISCRETION OR ABUSE.
ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Memory,
Weak Nerves,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
Hot Hands,
Dryness of the Skin,
Loss of Power,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Trembling,
Wakefulness,
Pain in the Back,
Flushing of the Body,
Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED WITH ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES, FEMALES, FEMALES,
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE,
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES
in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience,
AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire, and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling POISONOUS, DISEASED AND WORN-OUT MATTER.
Thousands upon thousands
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS,
and who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

USE
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For all affections and diseases of
THE URINARY ORGANS,
whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating, and no matter
OF HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of those organs require the aid of a Diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and it is certain to have the desired effect in all Diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the Blood, and attacks the Sexual Organs, Linings of the Nose, Ears, Throat, Windpipe and other Mucous Surfaces, making its appearance in the form of Ulcers. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla Purifies the Blood, and removes all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, giving to the Complexion a Clear and Healthy Color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its Blood Purifying Properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

An excellent Lotion for diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an injection in Diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES,
from 8 to 20 years' standing, with names known to SCIENCE AND FAME.

For Medical Properties of BUCHU, see Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSICK, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 00 PER BOTTLE OR SIX FOR $5 00
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, 1 00 PER BOTTLE OR SIX FOR 5 00
IMPROVED ROSE WASH, 50 PER BOTTLE OR SIX FOR 2 50

Or half a dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

☞ Describe symptoms in all communications. Cures guaranteed. Advice gratis.

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBARD,
Alderman, Ninth-st., above Race, Philadelphia.

PHYSICIANS IN ATTENDANCE
FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, OR 6 FOR $5.

It will be delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information in confidence.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist.
Depôt, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS
Who endeavor to dispose "OF THEIR OWN" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by
Helmbold's Genuine Preparations,
Helmbold's Genuine Extract Buchu,
Helmbold's Genuine Extract Sarsaparilla,
Helmbold's Genuine Improved Rose Wash.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out the advertisement and send for it, AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
Hair Restorer.
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM,
The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,
Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.
IT NEVER FAILS
To Restore Grey Hair
TO
Its Original Youthful Color
It is not a Dye,
But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.
For Ladies and Children
Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.
Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE
198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.
Mrs. S. A. Allen's
ZYLOBALSAMUM.

SMITH &
BROTHER'S
PALE ALE
BREWERY 18th ST
BETWEEN 7th & 8th AVENUES
NEW YORK

EAST INDIA PALE
AND
BURTON ALES.
ALSO,
TONIC BITTER ALE,
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS,
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS,
FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.
J. McPHERSON SMITH,
DONALD SMITH.

N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales, and a SUBSTITUTE is offered, consumers will do well to see that they obtain the GENUINE.

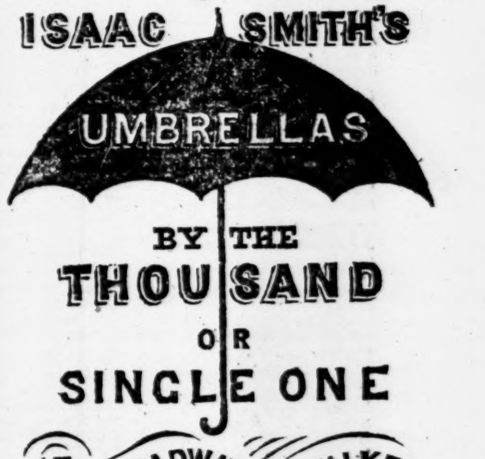
LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
To be the
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
of
DISH.

EXTRACT
of a Letter from
A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN
at Madras,
TO HIS BROTHER
at Worcester.
MAY, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.
Beware of counterfeits.



RUBIA MILLS,
NOS. 353 AND 355 WASHINGTON-ST.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 30 CENTS.

All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.
For sale by first-class grocers.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 56, 68, drew	$30,000
17, 30, 31, drew	10,000
8, 38, 51, drew	10,000
47, 48, 49, drew	5,450
31, 56, 68, drew	5,000
17, 31, 56, drew	5,000
17, 30, 38, drew	5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 30,209 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $522,942.
For information or circulars address
J. A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.